The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2622. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PHYSICIANS,

PRIVATE FAMILIES

AND

HOTEL-KEEPERS.

Ever since my "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am and have been doing with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal and give my certificate guaranteeing their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of Brandy, Port and Madeira Wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and the previous year were good.

Another point in my favor is this: The duty now on French Brandy is 70 per cent. less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure Brandy and Wines. These favoring circumstances enabled me to commence a new enterprise. I have concluded to import Cognac Brandy and Wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of bad articles, which I met with and conquered in the case of my Schnapps, before it attained its present proud preëminence over all other gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and involve an immense outlay of capital. These difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and enmity of countless thousands who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "Brandy" made from poisonous compounds, their use being alike destructive to healthy human life, and of course speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of Brandy. I shall do so in spite of all opposition—even that of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "Brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no fears, no doubts for the ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily coöperate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vilest of compounds, called "Brandy," and replace it with the pure, unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The Brandy imported by me I will bottle, and seal with my seal, my label, and add my certificate that it is of the first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my tried commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which my Brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best Brandy manufacturers in France, with those who have a world-wide renown as the first Brandy exporters. I have selected four eminent firms who will ship me their Brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless, for then unprincipled persons, who are incessantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons to cover the vile impositions.

I shall also import the best and purest Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines for medical purposes. These I also guarantee with my seal, my label and my certificate.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the importing liquor and wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I am now placing my Brandy and Wines for sale with all the druggists, apothecaries and country merchants in the United States, so that physicians and private families will find no difficulty in procuring a genuine Brandy and Wine for medicinal use.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

From the Sunday Courier.

IMITATION LIQUORS.

When Udolpho Wolfe commenced to import his Schiedam Schnapps, he not only hit upon a profitable business idea, but he rendered the public a substantial service. An experienced importer and an upright man, with capital and energy to sustain him, he built up a large trade, embracing from one and a half to two millions of bottles per annum. So far as Gin is concerned, the public know where to get a pure article. But that does not meet the necessity. There are cases in which pure Brandy or Whisky would be preferable; and genuine Wine is needed for invalids, females, and children, in whose cases the stronger liquors would be too potent.

From the Sunday Mercury.

In the way of liquor, *pure*, unadulterated Brandy is a preventive and cure for many diseases that flesh is heir to; and, as a beverage, has a wholesome effect upon the mental as well as the physical nature, stimulating both to a condition of healthful activity, establishing a uniform action of all the natural powers, and strengthening the digestive organs. On the other hand, the vile adulterations generally sold as Brandy, in this and other countries, are rank *poisons*, more terrible in their slow undermining of health and reason than the subtlest powder of the Borgias. Knowing these facts, many who acknowledge the medical and rejuvenating efficacy of the *pure* article, are afraid to buy, and there are thousands who have long hoped that some *responsible* man—a man who had a high reputation to sustain—would embark in the enterprise of *importing pure Brandy*, which no man would be afraid to use in his family. We are glad to notice that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver-st., has taken the matter in hand, and announces his intention of importing from four of the most eminent firms in France, their choicest Cognac, which he designs to bottle for sale in the United States. As the proprietor of the famous "Schiedam Schnapps," Mr. Wolfe is noted all over the country; but we believe that this, his last enterprise, *pro bono publico*, will entitle him to still greater renown, as the practical reformer of a great and deadly abuse.

From the New-York Dispatch.

There is no disguising the effects the vile compounds sold under the names of Brandy, Rum, Wine, etc., now so freely used, have upon the mental and physical conditions of the race. Not only are the consumers injured, but their offspring feel the effects, by physiological transmission of their progenitors' indiscretions, and curse the day they were born. Physicians assure us that *delirium tremens* was a rare disease fifty or seventy five years ago; and statistics prove that when there was no object to be gained by adulterating or manufacturing liquors from vile compounds, drunkenness was almost unknown, because pure liqurs do not create a thirst for drink.

Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, of No. 22 Beaver-st., whose Schiedam Schnapps have made his name familiar in every corner of America, declares it to be his intention to import from four of the most eminent of the manufacturing firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he will bottle and send to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and South America. Had he done this years ago, how many lives might have been saved to the community; how much physical and mental suffering might have been relieved! However, it is never too late to do good, and we shall not regret to see the day when "Wolfe's Cognac Brandy," like his "Schiedam Schnapps," shall have driven every vile poison—every imitation Brandy—out of the market.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Text of the McLane-Ocampo Treaty.

Supplementary Articles Authorizing American Intervention.

The treaty concluded with the Liberal Government of Mexico by Hon. Robert McLane, as Plenipotentiary of the United States, Dec. 14, 1859, is now awaiting ratification in the Senate. Conceiving it to be equally important that the public should be prepared to pass not only upon the stipulations of this Convention, but upon the action of the Senate in regard to it, we this morning lay the authentic text before the readers of the Times. Having been the first to present to the world a synopsis of these negotiations, it is quite proper that we should also be the first to make public the entire instrument.

TREATY OF PEACE AND COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

ARTICLE I.

As an amplification of the eighth article of the treaty of the 30th of December, 1853, the Mexican Republic cedes to the United States and its citizens and property, in perpetuity, the right of way, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from one ocean to the other, by any kind of road now existing, or that may hereafter exist, both Republics and their citizens enjoying it.

ARTICLE II.

Both Republics agree to protect all routes now existing, or that shall hereafter exist, over the said Isthmus, and to guarantee the neutrality of the same.

ARTICLE III.

Simultaneous with the first *bona fide* use of any route across the said Isthmus for purposes of actual transit, the Republic of Mexico shall establish two ports of deposit—the one on the east, the other on the west of the Isthmus. No duty shall be levied by the Government of Mexico upon foreign effects and merchandise which may pass *bona fide* by the said Isthmus, and which may not be intended for the consumption of the Mexican Republic. No incumbrance or tolls shall be imposed upon foreign persons and property which may pass by this road beyond those that may be imposed upon the persons and property of Mexicans. The Republic of Mexico will continue to allow the free and untrammeled transit of the mails of the United States, provided they pass in closed mail bags, and they be not for distribution on the road. Upon such mails none of the charges imposed, nor of those which may hereafter be imposed, shall be applied in any case.

ARTICLE IV.

The Mexican Republic agrees that it will establish for each of the two ports of deposit—the one on the east, the other on the west of the Isthmus—regulations that will permit the effects and merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of the United States or of any foreign country to be entered and stored in warehouses, which shall be erected for that purpose, free of all tonnage or other duties whatever, except the necessary charges for cartage and storage, which said effects and merchandise may be subsequently withdrawn for transit across the said Isthmus, and for shipment from either of the said ports of deposit to any foreign port, free of all tonnage or other duties whatever; and they may likewise be withdrawn from the said warehouses for sale and consumption, within the territory of the Mexican Republic, on the payment of such duties or imposts as the said Mexican Government may be pleased to enact.

ARTICLE V.

The Republic of Mexico agrees that should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this, from any cause whatever, the Government of the United States may, with the consent, or at the request of the Government of Mexico, or of the Minister thereof at Washington, or of the competent legally-appointed local authorities, civil or military, employ such force for this and for no other purpose; and when, in the opinion of the Government of Mexico, the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

In the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen or imminent danger to the lives or property of citizens of the United States, the forces of said Republic are authorized to act for their protection without such consent having been previously obtained; and such forces shall be withdrawn when the necessity for this employment ceases.

ARTICLE VI.

The Mexican Republic grants to the United States the simple transit of its troops, military stores and munitions of war by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and by the transit or route of communication referred to in this Convention from the city of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, to the Rancho de Nogales, or some suitable point on the boundary line between the Republic of Mexico and the United States near the one hundred and eleventh degree west longitude from Greenwich, immediate notice thereof being given to the local authorities of the Republic of Mexico. And the two Republics agree, likewise, that it shall be an express stipulation, with the companies or enterprises to whom hereafter the carriage or transportation is granted, by any railroads or other means of communication, on the aforesaid transits, that the price for conveying the troops, military stores and munitions of war of the two republics shall be, at most, one-half the ordinary fare paid by the passengers or merchandise which may pass over the said transits; it being understood that if the grantees of privileges already granted, or which hereafter may be granted, upon railroads or other means of conveyance over said transits, refuse to receive for one-half the price of conveyance the troops, arms, military stores, and munitions of the United States, the latter government will not impart to them the protection spoken of in articles second and fifth, nor any other protection.

ARTICLE VII.

The Mexican Republic hereby cedes to the United States in perpetuity, and to their citizens and property, the right of way or transit across the territory of the Republic of Mexico, from the Cities of Camargo and Matamoras, or any suitable point on the Rio Grande, in the State of Tamaulipas, *vià* Monterey, to the port of Mazatlan, at the entrance of the Gulf of California, in the State of Sinaloa, and from the Rancho de Nogales, or any suitable point on the boundary line between the Republic of Mexico and the United States, near the one hundred and eleventh degree west longitude from Greenwich, *vià* Magdalena and Hermosillo, to the City of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, in the State of Sonora, over any railroad or route of communication, natural or artificial, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both Republics, and their respective citizens, the Mexican Republic reserving always for itself the right of sovereignty which it now has upon all the transits spoken of in the present Treaty. All the stipulations and regulations of every kind applicable to the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, that are or have been agreed upon between the two Republics, are hereby extended and applied to the foregoing transits or rights of way, excepting the right of passing troops, military stores, and munitions of war, from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two Republics likewise agree that, from the list of merchandise here annexed, the Congress of the United States shall select those which, being the natural, industrial, or manufactured product of either of the two Republics, may be admitted for sale and consumption in either of the two countries, under conditions of a perfect reciprocity, whether they be considered free of duty, or at a rate of duty to be fixed by the Congress of the United States; it being the intention of the Mexican Republic to admit the articles in question at the lowest rate of duty, and even free, if the Congress of the United States consents thereto. Their introduction from one to the other Republic shall be made at the points which the Governments of both Republics may fix upon, at the limits or boundaries thereof ceded and granted for the transits, and in perpetuity, by this Convention, either across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec or from the Gulf of California, to the interior frontier between Mexico and the United States. If any similar privileges should be granted by Mexico to other nations at the termini of the aforesaid transits upon the Gulfs of Mexico and California, and upon the Pacific Ocean, it shall be in consideration of the same conditions and stipulations of reciprocity which are imposed upon the United States by the terms of this Convention.

List of Merchandise annexed to Article VIII.

Animals of all kinds.
Plows and loose iron bars.
Rice.
Poultry and fresh eggs.
Quicksilver.
Stone coal.
Fresh, salted, and smoked meats.
Wood and iron houses.
Raw hides.
Horns.
Chile or red pepper.
Drawings and models of large machinery, buildings, monuments, and boats.
Boats of all sizes and classes, for the navigation of the rivers on the frontier.
Brooms and material for their manufacture.
Bridle bits.
Fresh, dried, and sugared fruits.
Type, spaces, plates for printing or engraving, rules, vignettes, and printing ink.
Printed books of all classes bound in paper, (pamphlet bound.)
Hops.
Timber, unwrought, and firewood.
Butter and cheese.
Geographical and nautical maps and topographical plans.
Marble, wrought and unwrought.
Machines and implements for agriculture, farming, mining, for the development of the arts and sciences, and their fixtures, either loose or for their repair.
Dyewood.
Fish, tar, turpentine and ashes.
Plants, trees and shrubbery.
Slates for roofing purposes.
Common salt.
Riding-saddles.
Palm-leaf heats.
Plaster of Paris, (gypsum.)
Vegetables.
Undressed sheepskins.
Grain of all kinds, and from which bread is made.
Flour.
Wool.
Lard.
Tallow.
Leather, and manufactures of leather.
Every species of textile or woven fabric of cotton, excepting that called brown sheeting, (*mantatriguña.*)

ARTICLE IX.

As an amplification of the fourteenth and fifteenth Articles of the Treaty of the fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in which that which relates to the exercise of their religion by the citizens of Mexico was stipulated, the citizens of the United States will be permitted to exercise freely in Mexico their religion, either in public or in private, within their houses or in the churches and places which may be assigned to worship, as a consequence of the perfect equality and reciprocity which the second Article of the same treaty states was taken for its basis. The chapels or places for public worship may be purchased, and shall be held as the property of those who may purchase them, as any other common property is purchased or held, excepting therefrom, however, the religious communities and corporations to whom the present laws of Mexico have prohibited entirely and forever and a day the obtaining and holding anything whatever in propriety. In no case shall citizens of the United States residing in Mexico be subject to have forced loans levied upon them.

ARTICLE X.

In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, and in compensation for the revenue surrendered by Mexico on the goods and merchandise transported free of duty through the territory of that Republic, the Government of the United States agrees to pay to the Government of Mexico the sum of $4,000,000, of which two millions shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the remaining two millions shall be retained by the Government of the United States for the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Republic of Mexico, for injuries already inflicted, and which may be proven to be just, according to the law and usage of nations and the principles of equity; and the same shall be paid *pro rata*, as far as the said sum of two millions will permit, in pursuance of a law to be enacted by the Congress of the United States for the adjudication thereof, and the remainder of this sum shall be returned to Mexico by the United States, in case there be any such remainder after the payment of the claims thus found to be just.

ARTICLE XI.

This Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the President of Mexico, in virtue of his extraordinary and actual executive functions, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at the City of Washington, within the exact period of six months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible, or at the seat of the Constitutional Government, if any alterations or amendments be proposed by the President and Senate of the United States, and accepted by the President of the Republic of Mexico.

CONVENTIONAL ARTICLES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO TO ENFORCE TREATY STIPULATIONS, MAINTAIN ORDER, &c.

Whereas, In consequence of the existing civil war in Mexico, and particularly in view of the disturbed condition of the inland frontier of Mexico and the United States, occasions may arise when the forces of the two Republics may find it necessary to act in concert and coöperation to enforce treaty stipulations and to maintain order and security in the territory of either republic; wherefore the following Convention has been agreed upon:

ARTICLE I.

If any of the stipulations of existing treaties between Mexico and the United States are violated, or the safety and security of the citizens of either Republic are endangered within the territory of the other, and the legitimate and acknowledged Government thereof may be unable, from any cause, to enforce such stipulations or to provide for such safety and security, it shall be obligatory on that Government to seek the aid of the other in maintaining their due execution, as well as order and security in the territory of that Republic, where such violation and discord occur; and in every such special case the expenses shall be paid by the treasury of the nation within whose territory such intervention may become necessary; and if disorder shall occur on the frontier of the two Republics, the authorities of the two Republics nearest to the place where the disorder exists, shall act in concert and coöperation for the arrest and punishment of the criminals who have disturbed the public order and security of either Republic, and for this purpose the parties guilty of these offences may be arrested within either Republic and delivered over to the authorities of that Republic within which the crime may have been committed; the nature and character of such intervention, as well as the expense thereof, and the manner of arresting and subjecting to punishment the said criminals, shall be determined and regulated by an agreement between the executive branches of the two Governments.

ARTICLE II.

This Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the President of Mexico, in virtue of his extraordinary and actual executive functions, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at the City of Washington within the exact period of six months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible, or at the seat of the Constitutional Government if any alterations or amendments be proposed by the President and Senate of the United States, and accepted by the President of the Republic of Mexico.

Munificent Liberality.—We learn from the Utica *Daily Herald* that B. S. Walcott, Esq., of New-York Mills, has subscribed $15,000, and his brother, W. D. Walcott, Esq., $5,000, to Hamilton College, for the endowment of the Walcott Professorship of the Evidences of Christianity, of which the President of the College is the incumbent. Rev. Dr. Goertner, Commissioner of the College, has raised $60,000 of a proposed fund of $150,000, during the last twelve or thirteen months. This amount has been subscribed chiefly in Oneida County.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Bohemian at Portland.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN PACKET.

The Papal Organ in France Suppressed.

The Adjustment of the San Juan Difficulty.

DEATH OF THE NENA SAHIB CONFIRMED.

Later from China and Australia.

Portland, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The Canadian Mail steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., and Queenstown on the 2d, arrived here at 11½ o'clock this morning.

The *Bohemian* reports, Feb. 1, sailed from Liverpool in company with the ship *John M. Wood* for New-Orleans, and exchanged signals with the steamship *Hungarian* ten miles to the westward of Holyhead. On the 3d saw a steamer bound east, supposed to be the *Europa*. On the 7th was in company with the steamship *Arago*. The *Bohemian* left Queenstown at 5:40 P. M. on the 2d inst., and experienced westerly winds throughout the passage.

The steamship *Kangaroo* sailed for New-York at the same time, and the *Arago* was to leave Southampton on the same day.

The *Arabia* left Liverpool at 7½ o'clock on the evening of the 29th ult.

The *Hungarian* reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 1st inst.

The ship *Endymion*, of the Dramatic line of New-York packets, was destroyed by fire in the Mersey on the 31st ult. She was lying in the stream, ready to sail, when a fire suddenly broke out from some unknown cause, about 4 o'clock in the morning. In addition to the crew, numbering thirty, there were twenty-five second-cabin passengers on board. All of them were saved, together with their luggage. The vessel was scuttled, but the receding tide left her well out of water, and in spite of every exertion the flames raged for many hours, and the vessel was almost totally destroyed. She had a large and valuable cargo, consisting of machinery, silks, satins, crate goods and general merchandise—some portions of which, it was supposed, would be saved in a damaged state. The loss is estimated at £30,000. The ship was insured, but it is not known whether the cargo is covered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 30th, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated in reply to Mr. Disraeli, that in consequence of a report which reached the Government from their Minister in Switzerland, a representation was made in July last to the French Government in reference to the rumored annexation of Savoy to France. He would state in a day or two, whether the papers could be produced without detriment to the public service.

Mr. Gladstone announced that, on the 6th, he would introduce his financial statement, and enter into full explanations of the Commercial treaty with France.

Mr. Gladstone also, in moving for the reappointment of the Committee on the Mail Packet and Telegraph contracts, stated that the charge of the packet service and mail subsidies would be in future transferred from the Admiralty to the Post-office Department. The Committee was reappointed after a debate, in which its past proceedings were denounced by some members, while others regarded the Committee as a vehicle for hushing up inquiry.

On the 31st Lord John Russell stated that, as far as the Government understood, a plan for an army association in Sardinia, having for its object the voluntary organization of the people, had been proposed, but Garibaldi had not accepted the Presidency.

Mr. Lindsay moved for a select Committee to inquire fully into the operation of the burdens and restrictions affecting the shipping interest. He entered at length into the alleged grievances of shipowners, but repudiated any desire to return to Protectionist principles.

After some debate, the motion was agreed to.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for the prevention of bribery at parliamentary elections. One of its provisions is, that parties convicted may be imprisoned for six months with hard labor.

In the House of Lords the proceedings were unimportant.

The Prince of Orange was on a visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, explains the present position of the San Juan difficulty. It says:

"We have reason to think that the proposals made to the Americans are such as may fairly satisfy both countries. Instead of standing out for the Rosario Channel, and the whole group of islands, as against the Haro Channel and none of them, a third channel is proposed for the boundary line, which will not only evade the two disputed courses, but will leave the Americans in possession of the largest share of the disputed territory. This channel in its course cuts off the island of San Juan alone to the west, and consequently leaves us with this island only, while the Americans will retain the remainder. So considerable in fact is the concession thus made, that it reasonably suggests a little compensation, and we believe the American Government will be asked to give us the whole of a certain coast of headland which the 49th parallel now cuts in two. We do sincerely hope this reasonable proposal will be accepted."

The riotous proceedings at the Church of St. George, in East London, reached a most disgraceful height on Sunday night, the 29th ult. The Church was crammed with a noisy mob, who not only prevented the services from being performed, but endeavored to demolish the altar, and indulged in the pastime of throwing about cushions, prayer-books, &c. The officials of the Church were treated with personal violence, and considerable property was destroyed. The matter had claimed attention in both Houses of Parliament, and the Government had promised measures to put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Univers* is suppressed. The *Moniteur*, in publishing the decree of suppression, says that among the reasons for the measure is the irritating controversy of the journal, by which religious opinion was disconcerted, the country agitated, and the fundamental basis on which the relations between the Church and civil society are established, undermined.

It is stated that the immediate offence which led to the suppression of the *Univers* was its publication on the 29th of an encyclical letter of the Pope to the Archbishops and Bishops, in which he states the motives for his refusal to accept the advice of the Emperor to give up the Romagna.

Other journals had been forbidden to publish the letter.

The *Correspondent*, a religious periodical, had received a second warning.

The *Moniteur*, of the 31st, says the Government had often deplored the irritating character of the controversy on religious questions.

The *Univers* having been suppressed, violent articles in reply to its provocation are henceforth without motive and without excuse. The whole Press will understand that these grave questions must be discussed with that quietness and moderation which are required by the interests of the public peace and respect for religion.

A medal was about to be struck at the Paris mint to commemorate the signature of the Treaty of Commerce between England and France.

Orders were received at Toulon to prepare the plated frigate *Gloire* for sea with the utmost dispatch. She carries thirty-six rifled guns and a steel prow of enormous dimensions. Her destination was unknown.

The Paris journals publish a dispatch from Chambery, which states that on the 29th the party hostile to the accession of Savoy to France made a demonstration. Nearly 250 persons assembled from all parts of Savoy, at the request of the residents of Chambery, and asked information from the Governor as to whether it was the intention of the King of Sardinia to cede the Province to France. The Governor replied that the King would not willingly cede the Province. The statement was received with some cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" The population of Chambery were complete strangers to the demonstration which took place in the street, and it was inferred that their feelings were consequently sympathetic with France.

The French Protectionists were making desperate efforts against the Emperor's proposed commercial reform. Petitions were being numerously signed in all the manufacturing towns against the measure. On the other hand, the Emperor continued to receive congratulatory addresses from important commercial bodies.

The *Pays* says that numerous deputations from Savoy, comprised of persons of high standing, were daily arriving.

The Paris Flour market had declined 1@2 francs per sack; Wheat was difficult to sell at the reduced rates. Wheat was also lower in most of the provincial markets.

A Brussels telegram says that the publication of the *Univers*, suppressed in France, will be continued in that city.

The Paris Bourse was greatly depressed, and a fall of 1 per cent. had taken place. At the close on the 31st, there was a slightly better feeling, and the latest quotation was 67f. 50c., which was a shade higher than the lowest point touched. The panic is ascribed by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* to the breach between the Emperor and the Pope.

The Swiss Federal Council had drawn up a circular dispatch expressing alarm at the possibility of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie, of Baden, is dead.

ITALY.

Count Cavour's contemplated visit to Paris and London is temporarily postponed. A rumor that Sardinia requires Corsica from France in exchange for Savoy and Nice, is pronounced destitute of foundation.

On the 27th of January the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs forwarded a circular to the Sardinian Ambassadors abroad on the question of Central Italy. Cavour observes, that the inhabitants of Central Italy had accepted the Congress with confidence, but important events followed, which cause its adjournment.

The pamphlet *Le Pape et le Congrès*, of which, without seeking its authority, no one can contest the importance, the letter of Napoleon to the Pope, the speech of the Queen of England and the speech of Palmerston in the House of Commons, are facts which show the impossibility of the restoration of the ancient rule in Central Italy. It is certain that the Congress will not be assembled for the present. The Government of Central Italy being satisfied on their part, wished also to satisfy these provinces by proclaiming the law of Sardinia, for political reasons, for the present. Only announcing these facts, Cavour concludes by stating that he will never fail in his responsibility for the tranquility of Europe and the pacification of Italy.

Baron Ricasoli, in presenting flags to the National Guards of Florence, said: "We require great prudence and large forces to preserve independence. A great deal remains to be done. The annexation of the provinces of Italy to Piedmont is necessary to guarantee Italian nationality, the defence of which has become a common duty."

Letters from Naples explain the apparent contradiction in the late statements of the Ministerial crisis. Filangieri had definitely tendered his resignation, but leave for six weeks only was granted to him.

The Neapolitan General, Annelli, had demanded reinforcements.

It was stated that the troops on the frontier were to be increased.

A popular manifestation with shouts, "*Viva la Constituzione*," had taken place.

AUSTRIA.

It was considered not unlikely that a state of siege would be proclaimed in Hungary, as well as Venitia, before long. Agitation continually prevailed at Venitia. In the course of one day, seven officers were attacked and wounded in Verona, and the cavalry were ordered to clear the streets. Attempts were made to hoist the tri colored flag at Chioggia, Portesco and Palestriana. Numerous individuals had been arrested at Venice for insulting persons promenading while military music was being performed. The authorities of Venice had been made acquainted with the determination of Austria to retain that place, and defend it to the utmost.

SPAIN.

No news of moment had been received.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war announces that the fortifications of the Spanish encampment before Tetuan were progressing.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes was opened on the 26th. The King in his speech offered congratulations on the friendly position of Portugal in regard to all nations.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates are to the 22d December. Trade was dull but improving. All was quiet on the frontiers.

The first electric telegraph at the Cape was in full operation.

Sir John Wylde, late Chief Justice of the Colony, is dead.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails, from Calcutta Dec. 22, and Hong Kong Dec. 13, have been delivered. Their news was generally anticipated.

The death of Nana Sahib was regarded as almost certain. He is said to have died of fever, and that his chief adviser in the Cawnpore massacre survived him only a few days.

Tonnage was being taken up rapidly in Calcutta for transports to China. Thirty vessels had already been secured.

The Hong-Kong correspondent of the *Times* says, the only point of any importance was the intended establishment at Swatow of British and American Consuls—the latter under the new American Treaty, and the former claiming the most favored nation clause, under the old Supplementary Treatr.

At Shanghai teas were firm, and at Foo-Chow higher.

The *Germantown*, the *Powhatan* and the *Hartford*, American men-of-war, were all at Hong Kong.

Bombay telegrams of Jan. 10, report the markets dull and money tighter. Exchanges on London 2s. 1d. @2s. 8d. At Calcutta Exchange was unaltered.

In freights an important rise had taken place.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne dispatches to Dec. 19 report a large supply of wool and tallow, and prices declining. At Sydney, also, wool, tallow and hides were in less demand.

From Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. CUSHMAN—GEN. LOPEZ GONE HOME—INDIAN HOSTILITIES—THE ACCIDENT TO THE GEN. OUTRAM.

Our files of papers from Buenos Ayres extend to Dec. 10.

Gen. Cushman, the new Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near to the Argentine Confederation in place of Mr. Yancey, arrived at Buenos Ayres, from New-York, by the American clipper-ship *Paraná*, on Dec. 6.

Gen. Lopez, of Paraguay, whose vessel, the *Tacuari*, was fired into and detained by the *Grappler*, has gone overland to Paraguay thus avoiding any further unpleasant rencontres with British cruisers, but the *Tacuari* being ill-adapted for land traveling, remains in the Boca, watched by the *Grappler*. The Indian marauder, Pedros Rosas, retired from the Azul on the approach of Gen. Flores, and is now reported to be marching northwards, supposed destination Rosario, with about two hundred men, mostly Christians, Calfucuba's Indians having revolted and left him. The Indians have made an incursion into the north of the Province, robbing and plundering. There are also reports of another proximate invasion to the south. Gen. Flores reports having dispatched Sandes with a small force in pursuit of Pedro Rosas.

The *Commercial Times* of Dec. 3 gives the following account of the explosion of the *General Outram*:

On Wednesday morning last, about half an hour before noon, as the national war steamer *General Outram* was leaving the inner roads *en route* for San Nicolas, her larboard boiler exploded with fearful violence, shattering the decks and beams of the vessel, throwing the remaining boiler clean out of her a distance of fifty yards and sending about forty human beings into eternity.

At the time of the disaster she was about five squares from her anchorage, nearly in front of the Monjas Church, when suddenly an immense volume of smoke and flame was seen to rise from her, accompanied by a muffled reverberation. The nature of the accident was at once evident, and boats from shore and from the neighboring merchant vessels and men-of-war hurried off to render assistance. Many sufferers were picked up struggling in the water but it is believed that many more were drowned. On arriving on board the scene was frightful in the extreme: the after part of the deck under which the boilers had been situated was completely destroyed, and the cavity was filled with the shattered remains of the boiler, with coals and wreck. No time was lost in conveying the dead and wounded on shore, the former being eight in number. On arriving on shore the wounded were taken at once to the Captain of the Port's, where a temporary hospital had been formed by the employes in the guardroom. The medical body of the city were most prompt in rendering assistance, natives and foreigners vieing with each other in their zeal for the relief of the sufferers. Dr. Wildman, of the United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge*, was the first on the spot, and Drs. Pineyro, Hinedo, Fair, Leslie, Lesson. Dr. Stuard, of the *Tacuari*, and many others were speedily in attendance; many civilians were also most energetic in rendering every assistance in their power. The number on board at the time is estimated at 150, of whom 63 were National Guards of the San Nicolas regiment returning to their homes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Constitution of Kansas in the Senate.

THE FRANKING ABUSE STILL LIVES.

NO PRINTER YET ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The Senate was more crowded to-day with reports, bills and resolutions, than it was ever before known to be, though but few of them were of any general interest. Mr. Bayard reported a bill to remodel the Court of Claims. It provides for five Judges instead of three. The judgment of the Court is to be final, unless the amount involved be over three thousand dollars. The agreement of three Judges is to be necessary to the rendition of a judgment. Claims are to be paid out of the General appropriation, or by law for the satisfaction of private claims. Should this bill fail to become a law, then an effort will be made to abolish the Court.

Mr. Clay reported his bill repealing the fishing bounties.

Mr. Seward presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, praying provision for procuring commercial statistics. The penmanship displayed in this memorial was the subject of comment in the Senate Chamber.

The President communicated to the Senate a copy the Wyandotte Constitution of Kansas, but unaccompanied by any message. A spicy little debate sprang up on a motion to instruct the Territorial Committee to bring in a bill for the admission of Kansas as a State.

Senator Douglas has been again dangerously ill. No less than five physicians were in attendance upon him to-day.

Letters from our Minister at Vienna complain of bogus dispatches in the New-York *Herald*, as calculated to embarrass him. The Secretary of State says he would have to increase his clerical force seriously if one quarter of the dispatches announced in the *Herald* were actually received at his Department.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The Republican Senators intend having a conference this week on the subject of the Mexican Treaty. At least five of their number will be necessary to its ratification in addition to the Democratic vote. Apart from the effects or propriety of the treaty, the question as to the legal power of the Constitutional party to enter into the arrangement it is considered of primary importance to determine. The treaty will not be reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations until the result of the conference is known. There does not seem any disposition to make the treaty a strict party question.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill will to-morrow be returned to the Senate, which will surrender its abolition of the franking privilege amendment, in view of the two-thirds vote of the House against it. Mr. Burnett has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to effect the object, as an independent measure.

So far the Senate's Harper's Ferry Committee has made no important new discoveries, or added any material facts not known before the investigation was commenced. Its proceedings excite no public interest whatever.

Capt. Sawyer, of the Navy, died here to-day, after a short illness. He entered the service in 1812.

The following were the yeas and nays in the House to-day on sustaining the amendments of the Senate abolishing the franking privilege:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anderson of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barrett, Bonham, Boyce, Briggs, Bristow, Burnett, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Craig of Missouri, Curry, Davis of Mississippi, Degarnette, Edmundson, Etheridge, Ferry, Garnett, Gartrell, Hardeman, Hatton, Hill, Henderson, Houston, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kellinger, Lamar, Langdrum, Larrabee, Leake, McPherson, McQueen, McRae, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Pennsylvania, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Riggs, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Singleton, Stevenson, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Webster, Woodruff and Woodson.

Nays—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Aldrich, Allen, Allen, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blake, Boteler, Bouligny, Brayton, Buffington, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Clark of Missouri, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Cox, Curtis, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Duell, Dunn. Edgerton, Edwards, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Florence, Foster, Fouke, Frank, Gilmer, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Haskin, Helmick, Hoard, Howard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, Martin of Ohio, Martin, of Virginia, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, Millson, Millward, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Morrell, Morris of Illinois, Morse, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Pendleton, Pettit, Potter, Reynolds, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stout, Stratton, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Van Wicke, Wade, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Winslow, and Wood.

The report prevalent last night of the illness of Mr. Cass was much exaggerated. It was a slight attack, from which he seems to have recovered, and today he is attending to business in the State Department.

Mr. Stallworth, Democrat, took his seat in the House this morning for the first time this session.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The Chairman presented the Kansas Constitution of the Wyandotte Convention.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.) offered a resolution that the Committee inquire whether the provisions of the English bill are complied with.

Mr. Seward asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he would vote against all instructions. He wanted it to go to the Committee in an untrammeled form.

Mr. Seward said it was too early to bring up this question. The Senator from Mississippi could obtain the information he desires by making a separate motion. He would always vote for resolutions asking information, but he wanted this presented separately.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said a statute existed that Kansas should not be admitted as a State until a certain population had been ascertained by a census. Kansas could not come in as a State until she possessed the requisite population. The resolution only looked to obtaining information whether the law has been complied with. If the law requiring a certain population to exist prior to her admission be wrong, let it be repealed, but while it was a law it should be respected. He could see no propriety in entertaining the Constitution until it was ascertained whether the law was complied with.

Mr. Brown said, the Constitution of Kansas was framed in criminal violation of the laws of Congress. Now was the proper time to make the inquiry. He wanted information, and if it should prove that the act of Congress has been set at nought, he would feel constrained to vote against the admission of Kansas.

Mr. Pugh was entirely opposed to the system of instructing committees, and taking from them all discretion. If the act of Congress has been violated, he would vote against the admission of Kansas; but, if it were correctly ascertained that she had requisite population, he would not stickle about forms. It was not necessary, yet the fact should be ascertained by the Federal census. Congress had voted no means to take the census, and the State had to take the census herself.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said the resolution was not in the form of an instruction, but merely invoked to the making of a certain inquiry.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to amend the resolution by instructing the Committee to report a bill for the immediate admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution.

Mr. Pugh still said he would vote against all in-

structions, but he could vote for Mr. Brown's resolution merely of inquiry.

The Chair said he must, under the rule, call up as the special order the bill prohibiting the issue of bank notes under twenty dollars in the District of Columbia. By general consent, however, petitions and reports were received.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) offered an order that the reports of Majors Delafield and Mordecai be returned to the War Department, Congress having refused to print them. Agreed to.

Mr. Seward presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York on the subject of including the statistics of commerce in the census. Ordered to be printed. He also presented a petition in favor of granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. Also, a petition in favor of the Homestead bill. Referred.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Patents, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the patent laws as to abolish all discrimination between American citizens and foreigners in the matter of fees in the issuing of patents. Adopted.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of repealing the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial in favor of granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 and Indian wars.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) reported a large number of private bills which had been passed upon by the Court of Claims.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the payment of the Indian War debt of California. Adopted.

Mr. Haun, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the construction of a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the eastern boundary of California.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the examination of claims of citizens of Georgia and Alabama for losses sustained in the Creek war in 1820. Referred.

Mr. Brown's resolutions were called up.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he had sat this session in comparative silence, while the State which he in part represented had been accused of various monstrous crimes. The Senate was not the tribunal before which States could be arraigned. Public opinion was the only tribunal before which the Senate could be tried, and vituperation and abuse would not stand for argument. He would address his reply to the Senator from Georgia, who had violated the laws of parliamentary decorum. His speech, however, contained a form of argument which has a merit not possessed by all the remarks made by the Senators on the other side. He had charged upon the North hostility to the ties which united the Union, and said he now stood face to face with revolution, and that we were virtually at civil war. Mr. Hale repelled the charges that the Northern States had violated the Constitution, and read the laws of New-Hampshire to sustain his views. In the course of his argument he said the Supreme Court in its decision in the Dred Scott case, had affirmed the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said the Chief Justice has only referred to the condition of the negro prior to the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Hale said the statement of that condition was the basis upon which the Dred Scott decision was made. Mr. Hale then referred to the veneration expressed lately by the Democratic Party for the decisions of the Supreme Court. This was a new idea with that party; for, from the time of Jefferson down to the period when they obtained control of the Court, it had been at open and undisguised hostility with its decisions—Jefferson had denounced it, Jackson disregarded it, and Mr. Buchanan assailed it on this floor. The Supreme Court once decided that the United States Bank was constitutional, and the Democratic National Convention immediately thereafter passed resolutions diametrically opposed to that decision. He then read the opinions of Jefferson, adverse to the deference now exacted for the decision of that Court, and also adverted to the views of Mr. Buchanan, in which he said the Court always leaned to the prerogatives of power. He proposed for himself to stand upon the principles of Jefferson. He read the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in opposition to submitting to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. He also read the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1798, in which it was held that, in case of difference between a State and the United States, the people were the only umpire who could settle the question at issue; also the decision of the State of Virginia in 1812, in which the Supreme Court of that State expressed the opinion that the appellate power of the United States Court did not extend to that Court, and obedience to the mandate of the United States Court was refused. He would now pass to another question. It was said we seek to exclude the people of the South from the equal enjoyment of their rights in the Territories. That was a mistake. He agreed with the Senator from Texas that the present difficulties grew out of a misapprehension of the Constitution. This was true, otherwise we would not hear a dissolution of the Union talked of so flippantly. He looked upon this Union and Government as the consummation of all the educations of the past—the result and fruit of all the experience of the past. Our revolution was *the* revolution—the culmination of Christianity and the spirit of freedom—the last trial by Divine Providence, to see whether man was capable of self-government. It was proposed now to let darkness rest upon the present Union, in the hope of rearing a better structure to-morrow. He did not believe it. He believed the masses of the people were more virtuous and intelligent than their representatives. It has been said that if Congress prohibited Slavery in the Territories it would cause a dissolution. Why that was the very doctrine enunciated by Jefferson. He read the letter from Mr. Jefferson referred to by Mr. Toombs to show that it was full of emancipation and Anti-Slavery sentiment. Mr. Hale showed that the principles of the Republican Party were those of the early fathers, and if the Union was to be dissolved, those who accomplished so fearful a result would meet the indignation of the world. He belonged to a State which stood by the Constitution and the Union. Whoever raised his voice against them was guilty of a crime against humanity.

Mr. Toombs said the efforts of the Senator from New-Hampshire showed that the way of transgressors is hard. He quoted the law of New-Hampshire to show that a man who came to reclaim a fugitive slave was imprisoned five years. He asked if the Senator from New-Hamshire was willing to carry out the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. Hale rose to reply, when Mr. Toombs said he did not want to hear an explanation.

Mr. Hale—If you won't hear I don't want you to listen.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said he would yield for the Senator to proceed.

Mr. Hale said he believed the provision of the Constitution relating to the rendition of a fugitive should be carried out in a fair and constitutional manner.

Mr. Toombs—Ah, you want trial by jury, or some mode by which the law cannot be carried out.

He answered the argument of Mr. Hale in regard to the action of Georgia in reference to the decision of the Supreme Court; and further contended that it was no precedent for the action of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin nullifying the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Doolittle said he would answer the arguments of the Senator from Georgia at a future day.

Mr. Toombs said the country expected him to answer or apologize for the action of his State.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle the subject was postponed till Tuesday.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

On motion of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the powers of the Special Committee on Printing authorized to be appointed yesterday were enlarged, so that they may inquire into the prices paid for binding by Congress, and the laws regulating the same, and to make similar inquiries into the prices paid for engraving and paper; also the publication and binding of the *Congressional Globe*; and to report all the facts on the subject; also whether, in their opinion, any changes in the existing laws governing the public printing, in connection with the Executive bureau, are necessary to be made, with power to report at any time.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) understood these subjects were considered by a Special Committee last session. Did they ever make a report?

Mr. Grow said that Committee was the same as the one now ordered. They made an investigation, but were not authorized to report at any time, and the call for their report was never reached. If it had been, they were prepared to report a bill on the subject. Allow this Committee to report at any time.

Mr. Burnett—I am agreed to that.

The Speaker announced the pending business to be the election of a Printer.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) there was a call of the House.

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and take up the Post-office Appropriation bill. Estimating the damages at six per centum on the sum due the contractors, the amount is a thousand dollars a day, and every day these contractors are being ruined.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought that the House had better have one more vote for Printer, and if the question was not then determined, they could take up the Post-office appropriation bill.

Mr. Woodson's motion was disagreed to by three majority.

The Speaker requested the Tellers to resume their places at the desk, to record votes for Printer.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (Am.,) moved to adjourn.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wanted to know the object of adjournment. He suggested one more vote for Printer. Then the House should go into Committee on the Post-office bill.

Mr. Hill said his purpose was to procure a full attendance. Some of his friends were absent.

Mr. Sherman replied they were absent on their own responsibility.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said the Democrats were willing to take a vote for Printer to-morrow, and not before.

Mr. Sherman said the election of Printer was not worth adjourning over for an hour.

Mr. Hill thought it was.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, (Dem.,) desired to give reasons for postponement, but was called to order.

The motion to adjourn, supported by only 28 votes, was negatived.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) remarked that on Thursday the other side said they were not ready to go into the election of Printer, and without any particular objection the question was postponed till yesterday, when there were two ballots without a choice. He frankly said the Democratic side were not ready, but would be to-morrow. He proposed that by general consent the subject be passed over till to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Sherman would not object if such were the general understanding.

This was acquiesced in.

Mr. Sherman reported a bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions; a bill for support to the Military Academy; and a bill for the payment of consular and diplomatic expenses. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Post-office Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, (Dem.,) favored the abolition of the franking privilege, by which speeches were circulated which were never read, and seed distributed which would never come up.

Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, (Amer.,) opposed this so-called reform. There is a light which emanates from Washington, and the only way to get it to his constituents is by means of the franking privilege.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusets, (Rep.,) offered an amendment allowing the exchange of newspapers between publishers.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, (Dem.,) did not see why publishers should be favored more than any other class of persons.

After further debate Mr. Dawes' amendment was rejected.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) proposed that the Senate be deprived of the franking privilege. [Laughter.] He had no idea the Senate was in earnest in inserting the amendment. He wanted to test the sincerity of that body.

Mr. Sherman would make no distinction between Senators and Representatives. He appealed to gentlemen to cease debate, and have the pending amendments voted on.

The Senate's amendment, abolishing the franking privilege, was reported.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The Senate's amendment directing the Post-office to have blanks of contract printed, was agreed to by 150 against 21.

The Senate amendment abolishing the franking privilege, was rejected by a vote of 60 against 112.

The other amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

Mr. Spinner's amendment abolishing the Post-office Department was rejected. Adjourned.

ITALY.

The Actual Status from a Republican Standpoint—A Groan at the Restoration of Cavour—The Secret of Garibaldi's Recent Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Milan, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1860.

Despite the peace-breathing letters of the Emperor of the French, the inaction of the Piedmontese War Minister, and the disbanding of the volunteers, the war fever nevertheless continues to spread. McMahon is coming, not as a substitute for Le Vaillant, but at the head of another division. The Emperor's programme, from the Alps to the Adriatic, is to be fulfilled. Italy is to be freed from the foreigners—no! that word slipped from my pen—Italy is to be freed from the Austrians, not by Italian valor, not by Garibaldi's audacity, but by the blood and sacrifice of Frenchmen, at the fiat of the author of the peace of Villafranca! Such at least is the belief inculcated in the masses by the leaders of the Moderate Party, by means of their pamphlets, newspapers, and that mysterious secret given by said leaders to the keeping of all their followers. And now that by their intrigues and conspiracies they have compelled Ratazzi to resign—now that Cavour, the magnanimous statesman, who first made of Victor Emanuel the tool and slave of Louis Napoleon for the sole welfare of Italy,—now that he is again Prime Minister, who can doubt for a moment of the final, immediate and entire redemption of Italy! No one, if we are to judge by the majority of the Italian Press, by the illuminations in Parma, Modena and Bologna, by the radiant faces and hymns of triumph that greet one in the streets of Milan. Still there is a minority, at least in numbers, who shake their heads and dare to despair of even the union of the provinces of the centre to Piedmont, under Cavour still more than under Ratazzi—who assert that Cavour is merely an astute Piedmontese, while Ratazzi, though weak and wanting in courage and audacity, is a true Italian, and that while the latter is to blame for not having extricated the nation from the fatal alliance with the murderers of Rome, on the head of the former lies the guilt of having formed that alliance, and that his return to power denotes the faster and firmer riveting of Imperial chains on the peninsula. For myself, I have no weakness for Ratazzi, but justice compels me to challenge the past history of the two statesmen in favor of the superior liberalism in internal affairs of Ratazzi, and of his honest efforts to extricate the country from the feudal servitude to France in which Cavour had knowingly and deliberately plunged it. In proof of the former assertion, take the laws passed by Ratazzi during his brief administration. Ratazzi, with the promulgation of his Commune law, has emancipated the Municipalities from the almost absolute subjection to the Government in which, even during the last ten years, they have languished; Ratazzi has canceled the barbarities which stained the Penal Code of Piedmont, and has freed public instruction from the preponderant authority of the Government, which has hitherto hindered its natural development; and to-day, in the enlarged Kingdom, liberty of instruction is almost complete. Cavour, on the contrary—and I defy the most ardent of his prostrate worshippers to deny the assertion—has always opposed the most reasonable reforms demanded by the public Press, by public opinion, and sustained by the more liberal Deputies. When, in 1849, after the disaster of Novara, Ratazzi proposed that the poor, betrayed and deserted Lombard and Venetian exiles should be made citizens of Piedmont, Cavour was his foremost opponent, and ever since has been the bitterest persecutor of the exiles from other provinces of Italy. It was Cavour who opposed the confiscation of ecclesiastical property, the reduction in the number of bishops, and similar measures, tending to loose the bonds of the State from the Church. It was Cavour who loaded the State with taxes surpassing the means of the tax-payers—Cavour who gagged the Press, and suppressed by illegal means, where legal measures were insufficient, all journals whose principles and opinions clashed with his will and pleasure. These and similar measures are the trophies of Cavour's internal administration. Contrast them with Ratazzi's deeds, and you can judge for yourselves as to the chances of liberty under the one and under the other; and bear in mind that Ratazzi, during the late months, has been laboring under difficulties which can only be fully appreciated when the Chambers shall again meet, and he can lay before his compeers a clear statement of the intrigues and ignoble artifices with which Cavour and his friends have thwarted his every effort and fettered him at every step.

With regard to the foreign policy, it remains to be seen whether Cavour, who has not ceased to taunt Ratazzi with his servility to Napoleon, will dare to annex Central Italy to Piedmont, with or without the consent of Louis Napoleon. In this Cabinet, as in the last, the elements are feeble and heterogeneous. Even had Ratazzi been bolder than he is, the anti-Italian, routine-worshipping Lamarmora, and the inert, narrow-minded Dabormida, would have hindered, rather than aided, any project of energetic action; and the same may be said of the present Ministry. Had Cavour dreamt of said annextion, against the will of his Imperial master, would he have chosen for War Minister that servile, inferior copy of Lamarmora in miniature, Manfredo Fanti, whose sole effort since he was sent to Central Italy has been to reduce the troops to mere machines, to annihilate every breath of enthusiasm, every aspiration after Italian unity and independence, and in whose eyes the greatest possible crime is love or admiration for Garibaldi, for the commission of which all the heroes of Como, Varese and St. Fermo have been dismissed from the army, in company with the bravest and best of the Venetian Volunteers? Neither can he hope much from his other colleagues. Mamiani, the Minister of Public Instruction, conspired with the French Ambassador against the Roman Republic; *du reste*, he is a literary pedant, who, as far as in him lies, will reduce public instruction to a narrow worship of form, regardless of substance. Tacini is a distinguished political economist, but his fame is stained as an Italian by his having been one of the intimate counselors of the Archduke Maximilian, when Governor of Venetian Lombardy. Vegezzi is a noted fiancier, but a narrow partisan of Piedmontese autonomy—so much so that, in the question of the removal of the Court of Cassation from Turin to Milan, he was one of Ratazzi's staunchest opponents. Cassinus, Minister of Justice and Pardon, is a mere nullity, altogether void of political ideas; and these are the men whom the *Italianissimo* Cavour has chosen as his colleagues;—but we will wait for their deeds before passing final judgment. Meanwhile, the discontent in Tuscany increases daily, and the sudden dissolution of the *Nazione Armata*, which association, it was hoped, would unite all the fractions of the Liberal party, has diminished the hopes of a considerable portion of the advanced Liberals, whose confidence, at the commencement of 1859, was entirely reposed in Piedmont. The history of this dissolution, which I have obtained from the *most* authentic sources, is the following: On the 30th December, Garibaldi went to Turin to accept the Presidency of *La Nazione Armata*, and to incite the King to mobilize the *Guardia Nazionale*. The King received him cordially; Garibaldi reminded him that he had 500,000 National Guards in Piedmont alone, and that they had never rendered him the slightest service—that he ought to mobilize them, and count solely on them for defence, reserving his army for battles with Austria. The King was pleased and convinced, and named Garibaldi on the spot, *Ispettore-Generale della Guardia Nazionale del Regno*. Garibadi accepted, and left the King to join Brafferio & Co., and arrange the affairs of the *Nazione Armata*. Brafferio and Sineo, who were aware of the opposition already framed against this association, had drawn up a list of Ministers, and urged Garibaldi to return to the King and use his influence with him to induce him to accept the resignation of the Ratazzi Cabinet, if offered—not from dislike of Ratazzi, but on account of the deadly opposition of Lamarmora and Dabormida to every plan for furthering the national aim.

On the 3d January Garibaldi returned to the King, and arrived just as the entire Cabinet had offered their resignation, unless the King should empower them to dissolve *La Nazione Armata*—should revoke Garibaldi's appointment. "*Maestà*," said G., "let the *Carraglia* go; they have sealed your slavery to Louis Napoleon; they have diminished your popularity. There is a list of true Italians; choose them for your ministers, or use your rights as dictator. Accept the provinces of Central Italy, and let it be understood that you are preparing war to Austria; that you are determined to make Italy one. Summon the nation to your aid, and I pledge my word that you need fear neither Austria nor the diplomacy." The King paced up and down the room, and cursed certain exalted personages, and certain others who had made him their tool. For a moment Garibaldi fancied that he had triumphed, when Sir James Hudson was announced. "He will be on my side," said Garibaldi, "for but a few days since he incited me to energetic deeds, and almost taunted me with my resignation and inaction."

But Sir James Hudson came to protest, in the name of England, against the *Nazione Armata*, saying that his Government would only recognize the standing army, and would withdraw its good offices unless the Association were dissolved. Garibaldi and Sir James Hudson then had a pretty sharp altercation, the latter excusing himself by saying that, while as an individual and an Englishman he recommended energy and daring to the Italians, as a statesman he acted under the orders of his Government. After Sir J. H. departed, the French Ambassador and all the smaller fry arrived, with similar remonstrances and similar reasons for remonstrating.

Left alone once more, Garibaldi exhorted the King to be strong—to be firm—to let the cowards go—to summon the advanced party to his aid—to allow Mazzini to reënter Italy, and work openly for Italian unity. The King expressed great sympathy with the "advanced Liberals,"—great respect and admiration for Mazzini; but said that until he was prepared to break openly with the French Emperor, he could not openly sanction Mazzini's presence, since he was condemned to death in France, and Louis Napoleon would never allow him to be at peace. Garibaldi finding that he gained no ground, then reminded the King that he was a Republican; that hoping sooner to attain the goal of a free and independent Italy, he had placed himself under the orders of the King, but he now perceived that he had alienated his best friends, and diminished his influence without furthering his aim; that he should, therefore, return to the brethren of his faith, and that when the King next summoned him he would no longer find him. He then showed the King a letter from Mazzini, and told him the contents of his own reply. The King was agitated—told Garibaldi that even he did not know him thoroughly; that he was as great a radical as Garibaldi could be; that he was seeking to disentangle himself from an alliance that enslaved him, and was determined to prove himself a true Italian; that at the first sign of opposition to the annexation of Central Italy, he would break with diplomacy, and, risking the Crown of Piedmont, strike for the Italian Crown, or lose them both.

But Garibaldi was not to be thus smoothed over, and he left the King's presence, determined to sustain the Association and take the consequences. But, alas! Brafferio and Sineo were not "game"—they refused to carry out their plans in the face of diplomacy, and Garibaldi was left to choose between acting in defiance of his late colleagues, or the dissolution of the Association. He chose the latter course, and returned to Fiero, the home of his bride, to whom he was married on the 19th inst., raging with generous but impotent despair. Such is the genuine history. I give it you without note or comment. Meanwhile, he is surrounded by some of the most distinguished Hungarian chiefs, who, with himself, believe in war in the Spring, and if others do not lead that war, in the revolution of their respective countries.

I have since learned that the opposition of Sir James Hudson was instigated by Cavour, who hoped to increase the difficulties of Ratazzi, and insure his resignation, and also that that resignation was finally brought about by the interference of the English Ambassador in an affair that delicacy and national honor required should have been settled between Ratazzi and Cavour without the interposition of a foreigner.

FROM UTAH.

Mormon Sentiment—Speech of Heber C. Kimball—Prospects—The Territorial Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Floyd, U. T., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

Every one who has ever thought upon the subject regards Mormonism as a political, social and moral evil, and almost every one looks forward to its speedy elimination, but the great distance from Utah to the States lessens the interest felt in the subject so much, that the public does not deem it sufficiently important to use active measures, and therefore indulge in the vain belief that the Mormons will, of their own accord, pull up stakes and quit the country; and even many of the Mormons themselves, fully conscious of their deserts, anxiously inquire of their leaders whether they will not be forced to leave, but the question was finally put to rest a few Sundays ago by Heber C. Kimball, in a sermon in the Tabernacle. He said, "Many think the Mormons will have to leave Utah, but I say unto you, go on and sow your wheat, barley and oats as you have done heretofore." Whether these orders were given by authority of divine revelation, or a sagacious penetration into human affairs, is not pretended, but at all events it is regarded as a *settler* by the brethren. And other facts go to show the same thing, for instance, the emission of a large amount of Mormon gold coin, which, although they are dated 1850–51, were put into circulation but recently. Each of these coins purports to be five dollars, and pass as such among the brethren, but they are worth, in reality, only about four and a half, and of course cannot be circulated outside of Mormondom.

Complete ostracism from the rest of the world is the great aim of the Mormons. And if their money will not circulate out of their own community, they can have no commerce with the rest of mankind, nor can they emigrate to another country, because they have no means that they can put into general circulation without an immense sacrifice, for all the money they receive for Government supplies is cast into Mormon coin. No, the Mormons do not intend to leave Utah; both their words and actions prove it conclusively. They fondly look forward to a dissolution of the American Union, and they hope in that event the North and South will become embroiled in a war, and in the general confusion Utah will not be worth looking after, and they will thus have time and opportunity to strengthen themselves, and finally to establish an independent theocratical Government. And if they should be disappointed in their hopes of a dissolution, they rely upon the parsimony of the American people, and their averseness to shedding fratricidal blood. They ridicule the effeminacy and credulity of President Buchanan, and boast that Brigham Young has overreached him. They say he sent the army out here to enrich the Mormons by furnishing supplies to it. And certain it is, they neither respect nor obey the authority of the Federal Government. They have accomplished by strategy what they could not effect by force of arms, and they made fortunes while they did it.

The session of the Legislature will close in a few days; of course they have passed no laws beneficial to public interest. Perhaps the statutes of Utah are more defective than any others in existence, because churchmen made them for church purposes. Chief-Justice Eckels, willing to believe that these defects arose from ignorance, took the trouble to draw up with his own hands almost a complete code of laws, founded upon principles of justice and humanity, and submitted them to the Legislature, but they have refused to pass a single one of them. One, an act relating to interest, &c., I have heard was particularly obnoxious to them, because the Church has a system of usury by which it realizes enormous sums, and they do this too under the cloak of benevolence. They collect a number of penniless persons in England and other foreign countries and pay their expenses to Utah, but keep a strict account of these, and when the immigrant arrives they put him to work to pay back this Church debt. If he pays it the first year an interest of only about forty per cent. is charged, but if not paid the interest for the second year is *about one hundred per cent.*, but is varied to the size of the purse of the delinquent; and had they passed the statute the Judge presented it would have entirely destroyed this iniquitous source of revenue. RICHARD.

The Army at Camp Floyd—Mormon News—Losses of Cattle—Statement of the Military Force in Utah.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Floyd, U. T., Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1860.

This is now the largest military station in our country, and a brief description of it may not be uninteresting. The Territory of Utah is divided into different valleys, as Timpanagos, Rush, Salt Lake, Cedar, &c., in which the population of the Territory is found—some possessing one superiority and some another. The principal inducement in locating the Camp in Cedar Valley, was the comparative ease of communication to and from it in all seasons of the year. This Valley is entirely destitude of vegetation, except the everlasting sage and the few grazing spots at the foot of the mountains by which it is bounded. On the mountain sides grows the stunted cedar, furnishing an abundance of wood. The only running water in the Valley is found in two little creeks, some five miles apart, on one of which is situated the Mormon town of Cedar Post, and on the other, and near the middle of the Valley, Camp Floyd. The Camp is on the left bank, the left resting near the spring from which the water-course has its rise, the right, some half-mile distant. The Camp is laid out nearly on the usual military plan, but all the quarters being built of the adobes, or sun-dried brick, the Camp resembles at first glance, a thriving town, and is indeed the second town in population, in the Territory. The quarters of the men are very low buildings, divided into the usual number of squad rooms. The officer's quarters are all of one story, two or three officers being quartered in the same building, each with an allowance of one room from 12 to 15 feet square. Many of the officers have made such additions in the way of stables, fences, &c., at their own expense, as taste or necessity seemed to dictate.

It is not in appearance alone that we are city-like. All the sources of amusement or dissipation found in large towns abound here. To the enterprise of the Fifth Infantry are we indebted for the only open library in camp, for cheap and wholesome beer of their own brewing, and the building of the first theatre in camp. A fair orchestra from one of the Regimental bands is one attraction of this theatre, and some of the comedies are well performed; but the tragic pieces are generally painfully funny. The actors are of course nearly all soldiers. A few Mormon women fraternizing so far with the Gentiles as to appear on the boards.

In the Seventh Infantry is a Dramatic Association known as the Germania—having a tasty little theatre, and an excellent orchestra. The plays are all in the German tongue, but the place is a fashionable resort, whether one knows High Dutch from Low Dutch or not.

A new rival for fame and half dollars, known as "The Varieties," sprung up during the holidays, giving us now three theatres in camp. To these places of resort add two billiard-rooms and two bowling-alleys. There is also a flourishing Masonic Lodge, and a rapidly growing Society of Sons of Temperance.

The presence of nearly a dozen ladies adds much to the gaiety and pleasure. After every little fall of snow all kinds of vehicles on runners are to be seen in our Broadway, and the occupants full as cheerful as though riding in the celebrated St. Nicholas Winter turn-out.

Among the out-door amusements, rabbit-hunting, or, to give a more sportsmanlike name, hare-hunting, deserves mention. One of the officers has succeeded in collecting a fair pack of hounds, and there is no lack of game, the sage brush fairly swarming with hares.

No description of Camp Floyd would be complete without a word about Fairfield, a village on the right bank of the creek, immediately opposite camp. This village is habitually called Frogtown, and is inhabited almost wholly by gamblers and grog-sellers, such as follow the movement of every considerable body of troops. There are scores of gambling places, and grogshops without number. It is, perhaps, safe to say that scarcely twenty men in the village earn an honest livelihood. When the soldiers are fleeced of their two months' pay, the keepers of these places pluck each other—one day rich, another poor. A gambler, well known here, was known to have had at one time $30,000, saved from his gains, but in a few months he left here "broke."

There is little news of interest in the Territory to communicate. The mail route is scarcely practicable, the last mail being two days making fifteen miles between Salt Lake and Bridger.

The last mail probably brought you news of the rencontre at Salt Lake between the notorious Bill Hickman and friends, and the equally notorious Lot Huntington. They are both Mormons, but the former has incurred the displeasure of the Danites, the High Church Mormons, and but for the large party he leads would soon be disposed of. Huntington is a Danite leader.

Hickman was dangerously wounded in the groin; Huntington slightly hurt. Forty shots were fired, and it is strange no more were injured. The affair occurred Christmas Day, as the people were leaving the Tabernacle.

Miller & Russell have lost over two thousand head of cattle from exposure in Carson Valley. Cedar Valley is, perhaps, the mildest in the Territory, the snow rarely falling to a greater depth than six or eight inches; yet we have had the thermometer 17° and 22° below zero.

I subjoin a statement of the strength of the force now here, number of officers, &c.:

The garrison consists of eight companies of the Tenth Infantry, nine of the Seventh, the whole of the Fifth, three companies of the Fourth Artillery, including a light battery, and four companies of the Second Dragoons.

Brevet Brig. Gen. A. T. Johnston, Comdg. Dept.; Brevet Major F. J. Porter Ass't Adj. Gen.; Lieut. L. A. Williams, Tenth Infantry, Aid-de-Camp; Brevet Col. C. F. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Tenth Infantry, Comdg. Camp Floyd; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cronnau, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Capt. P. T. Tumley, Dépôt Q. M.; Capt. H. F. Clarke, Dépôt Com. Subsistence; Lieut. F. J. Shunk, Chief of Ordnance; Surgeon J. B. Porter, Medical Director; Maj. F. E. Hunt, Paymaster.

Tenth Infantry—Total strength present, in round numbers, 590. Officers present: Brevet-Col. C. F. Smith, Comdg. Regt.; Capts. Heth, Tracy, Gove, Cummings and Grover; Lieuts. Marshall, Clinton, Swaine, Williams, Deshler, Russell, Hill, Bennett, Armistead and Cunningham.

Seventh Infantry—Total strength about 640.

Lieut.-Col. Morrison commanding; Capt. and Brevet Maj. Paul; Capts. Little, McLaws, Haymare, Jones, Potter and Stevenson; Lieuts. Chapin, Amory, Evans, Plummer, Hancock, Edelin, Stivers, Marmaduke, Ryan, Carey, Ingraham and Bascom; Assist.-Surgeons Getty and Clemens.

Fifth Infantry—Total strength about 700.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. Chapman commanding; Capts. Stevenson, Russell, (Brevet Major,) Selden, Neill and Seward; Lieuts. Wingate, Updegraff, Archer, Bankhead, Stith, Webb, Chambers, Rich, Brotherton, Torbert, Ritter, Bristol, Nicodemus and Thomas; Assist.-Surgeons Bailey and Brewer.

Fourth Artillery—Total strength about 220.

Lieut. Weed commanding; Lieuts. Goode and Morgan.

Second Dragoons—Strength 290.

Lieut.-Col. M. S. Howe commanding; Lieuts. Norris, Hight, Gordon, Livingston, Green and Gay; Assist.-Surgeons Norris and Covey.

Making a total, including a few ordnance soldiers, of about 2,450 men and 81 officers.

There are about fifty officers absent from the Department, either on leave or on detached service, and by the time recruits can reach here from the States, about 1,000 men will be required to fill up the regiments and corps.

Included in the Department are the troops at Fort Bridger, consisting of one company of Dragoons, two of the Tenth Infantry, and one of the Seventh, say 260 men, under command of Col. Canby.

OBSERVER.

COLORED CITIZENSHIP.

Speech of Hon. T. C. Callicott, in the New-York Senate, Feb. 10.

The resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution, removing all property qualifications for voting being under consideration, Mr. Callicott said:

Mr. Speaker: I trust that this branch of the Legislature will not agree to the concurrent resolution now under consideration—and that even those members of this House who were members of the last Assembly, and then voted for the proposed amendment, will, upon sober second thought, retrace that false step, and now declare their adhesion to the Constitution as it stands. Sir, the proposition to put negroes on a footing of political equality with white men is repugnant to the sense of the American people. They will never consent to share the proud title of "American citizen" with an inferior and abject race; nor will the people of New-York consent that that race shall participate on equal terms in the sovereignty of the Empire State. Many believe that our Constitution is even now too indulgent when it allows the few negroes possessed of a freehold estate of the value of $250 to vote. This has, however, been the constitutional law of New-York nearly forty years—it was designated to promote industry, economy and thriftiness among the colored race, and for that reason, although anomalous, it has been acquiesced in, if not universally approved—but I venture to predict that this sweeping alteration which proposes at one blow to open the ballot-box to the negro as freely as to the white man, will be rejected with indignation and scorn whenever submitted to the voice of the people. There are only two grounds on which the proposed amendment can be based: either it is a political right of colored persons to enjoy equal suffrage, or it is expedient that equal suffrage should be granted to them. I shall endeavor, Sir, to state briefly the reasons why I deem it neither right nor expedient.

First, then, I assert that colored persons are not citizens of the United States, and not being such citizens they have no *right* to claim the full privileges of citizenship of this State. It has been repeatedly decided by the judicial tribunals that colored persons are not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. In the year 1822, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky decided (in the case of Amy *vs.* Smith, 1 Littell's Rep. 334,) that free negroes and mulattoes are not citizens of the United States. The same doctrine was held by the Supreme Court of Tennessee in the case of the State *vs.* Claiborne (1 Meigs' Tenn. Rep. 331.) In that case, Mr. Justice Green, who delivered the opinion of the Court, said:

"Free negroes have always been a degraded race in the United States, having the right, it is true, of controlling their own actions, and enjoying the fruit of their own labor, but deprived of almost every other privilege of the free citizen, and constituting an inferior caste in society, with whom public opinion has never permitted the white population to associate on terms of equality, and in relation to whom the laws have never allowed the enjoyment of equal rights or the immunities of the free white citizen. As this was the description of these people at the time the Constitution was adopted, can we understand the word 'citizen' as used in the section under consideration as applicable to them? 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,' says the Constitution. The citizens here spoken of are those who are entitled to '*all* the privileges and immunities of citizens.' But free negroes, by whatever appellation we call them, were never, in any of the States, entitled to *all* the privileges and immunities of citizens, and consequently were not intended to be included, when this word was used in the Constitution."

It may be said, Sir, that these decisions are not to be received as authority here, because they were pronounced by courts in slaveholding States. But the same doctrine had been asserted and maintained by the judiciary of the non-slaveholding States.

In 1833, a law was passed in Connecticut making it a penal offence to establish any school in that State for the instruction of persons of the African race not inhabitants of the State, or to teach in any such school, or board or harbor for that purpose, any such person, without the previous consent in writing of the civil authorities of the town in which such school might be. An information having been filed against one Prudence Crandall for violation of this law, her counsel argued that the law was unconstitutional, on the ground that the persons instructed, although of the African race, were citizens of other States, and therefore entitled to the rights and privileges of citizens in the State of Connecticut. But Chief Justice Daggett, who delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in that case, and who is universally conceded to have been one of the purest and most learned jurists of New-England, decided clearly and without hesitation that colored persons are not citizens of a State. He said:

"To my mind, it would be a perversion of terms and the well-known rule of construction, to say that slaves, *free blacks*, or Indians, were citizens within the meaning of that term as used in the Constitution. God forbid that I should add to the degradation of this race of men; but *I am bound by my duty to say they are not citizens.*" (Crandall *vs.* the State, 10 Conn. Rep. 339.)

In the year 1837, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice Gibson presiding, held precisely the same doctrine in the case of Hobbs and another against Fogg, reported in the sixth volume of Watts' Reports, page 533. And the same doctrine was enumerated and established in the very learned and elaborate opinion of the Supreme Court of the States in the famous Dred Scott case, decided in 1856.

If the opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States are consulted, the same doctrine will be found. The illustrious Wm. Wirt, in a written opinion addressed by him to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1821, says:

"The only qualification required by the Constitution to render a person eligible as President, Senator or Representative of the United States is, that he shall be a 'citizen of the United States' of a given age and residence. Free negroes and mulattoes can satisfy the requisitions of age and residence as well as the white man; and if nativity, residence and allegiance combined (without the rights and privileges of a white man) are sufficient to make him a 'citizen of the United States' in the sense of the Constitution, then free negroes and mulattoes are eligible to those high offices, and may command the purse and sword of the nation. For these and other reasons which might easily be multiplied, I am of the opinion that the Constitution, by the description of 'citizens of the States,' intended those only who enjoyed the full and equal privileges of white citizens in the State of their residence. * * * * * The allegiance which the free man of color owes to the State is no evidence of citizenship; for he owes it not in consequence of any oath of allegiance. He is not required or permitted to take any such oath; the allegiance which he owes is that which a sojourning stranger owes—the mere consequence and return for the protection which he receives from the laws."

Chancellor Kent, the great commentator on American law, corroborates the same view of the subject. He says:

"In most of the United States there is a distinction in respect to political privileges, between free white persons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no part of the country do the latter, in fact, participate equally with the whites, in the exercise of civil and political rights. The African race are essentially a degraded caste, of inferior rank and condition in society."

The practice of the State Department at Washington, in refusing to grant passports to colored persons, is in conformity with this doctrine. In short, Sir, it may be conclusively demonstrated from our Colonial history, from the legislative action of the States, from the decisions of State and Federal Courts, from the laws of Congress, from the opinions of successive Attorneys-General, from the action of the Executive Department of the Federal Government, and from a fair construction of the Constitution itself, that citizenship of the United States is confined to the white race, and that they alone constitute the sovereignty in the Government. That birth alone does not give citizenship, is obvious. No man will contend that a slave born on the soil is a citizen; and the Indians, though born here, and descended from a race who inhabited this country centuries before the white man crossed the Atlantic, are not citizens.

The next point I make, Sir, is that persons who are not citizens cannot have the right of suffrage; and if they are permitted to vote, it is a mere privilege which may be granted to them under whatever restrictions and qualifications the sovereign people (*i. e.*, the citizens) think proper to constitutionally prescribe—and it is a privilege which may be entirely withheld from them whenever the sovereign people so constitutionally determine.

Thus, for example, the Constitutions of Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan—and, I believe, of some other Western States—dispense with the requisition of citizenship as a qualification for electors, in favor of persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, conformably to the laws thereof. This is a privilege granted to aliens for the purpose of encouraging their immigration and settlement in those States. It is with those States a mere matter of policy and expediency, which they can alter at their pleasure, whenever they revise their organic law.

So the framers of the Constitution of our State in 1821, after much deliberation, deemed it expedient to provide that no man of color should be entitled to vote unless he had resided in the State three years, and was seized of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances. That was a privilege granted to men of color, and the further privilege of exemption from taxation was granted to such colored persons as were not possessed of sufficient real estate to qualify them for the electoral privilege. The vote in the Constitutional Convention upon the question whether those provisions should be inserted in the Constitution was 72 ayes to 31 noes—more than two to one. Among those who voted in the affirmative was Mr. Van Horn, of Herkimer. I am sorry, Sir, to find that his namesake, of Niagara, in this Assembly, is upon the other side.

When our present Constitution came to be framed in 1846, the same question was discussed, and the Convention wisely determined to retain these provisions of the old Constitution, but in order to appease those who objected, the Constitution ordered that the question whether equal suffrage should or should not be granted to colored persons should be separately submitted to the people. And what, Sir, was the result? The official canvass, now on record in the office of our Secretary of State, shows that only 85,306 voted *yes*, while 223,834 voted *no*! The majority was not merely decisive, but it was overwhelming. Of the fifty-nine counties then comprised in the State, only *nine* voted *yes*, while *fifty* voted *no*. Even in the County of Niagara, one of whose representatives on this floor has moved this resolution, the vote against the proposition was nearly three to one, (yes, 1,208; no, 3,143.) In the County of Westchester the vote was more than twenty to one, (yes, 225; no, 5,302.) And in several counties, less than a hundred votes were cast in favor of a measure so abhorrent to public sentiment.

The truth is, Sir, there is no *natural* equality between the white and colored races, there is no *social* equality between them; and you can never induce the people to establish *political* equality between them. Even the negro race themselves are conscious of this. The history of Mexico and other Spanish-American States has demonstrated to them as well as to us that wherever the two races are placed upon a footing of political equality, there will be "an irrepressible conflict" and interminable anarchy, until one race or the other obtains exclusive mastery and dominion. The proposition to politically amalgamate the two races is so unwise, so *unstatesmanlike*, so *unnatural* that it has been repudiated even by the colored race themselves in the only civilized Governments they have ever established.

When my attention was first directed to this question, Mr. Speaker, I took the trouble to examine the Constitution of Hayti, of which a copy may be found in our State Library, and I there discovered, under title 2, section 1, the following article:

Art. 7. *Aucun blanc, quelle que soit sa nation ne pourra mettre le pied sur le territorie haitien a titre de maître ou de proprietaire, et ne pourra a l'avenir y acquerir aucun immeuble ni la qualite d'haitien.* [No white person of whatever nation shall set foot upon Haytian territory as master or proprietor, and *no white person shall hereafter acquire real estate or become a citizen of Hayti.*]

The fifth article of the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia contains a similar provision:

"Sec. 13. The great object of forming these colonies being to provide a home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate and enlighten this benighted continent, *none but persons of color shall be admitted to citizenship in this Republic.*"

In establishing these constitutional provisions in their respective countries, the colored men of Hayti and of Liberia acted wisely. They profited by the experience of mankind. Let us not scorn to profit by the same experience. Let us not despise the wisdom of the judicious and patriotic framers of our Constitution. Let us not be misled by the teachings of fanatics whose morbid sympathies impel them to fight against the laws of God and nature, and to seek the reduction of the superior and the inferior races to the same level. It is not necessary for us here to discuss the question whether negro Slavery is, under any circumstances right or wrong. That has nothing to do with the subject in hand. Gentlemen of the most diverse views on that question, must all agree that the colored race are universally in an abject and inferior condition. Even where they are not in absolute bondage they are in a state of subjection and tutelage. They are excluded from militia duty—they are excluded from jury duty—they are excluded from society and from intermarriage with the white race.

If, Sir, we are to modify our Constitution in regard to the qualifications of voters, it would be more just to reduce the age at which white citizens are qualified to vote. White males under the age of twenty-one may be called on to risk life and liberty for the common defence, yet they cannot vote, and no one claims a right for them to vote. Females, who constitute the entire half, and according to some statists, more than the half, of society, and who pay a large part of the taxation, have no right to vote, and there is no political party who urge that females should be entitled to vote. Why, then, seek to extend to all the colored men inhabiting our State a privilege which, for reasons of expediency, we deny to our mothers, our wives, our sisters and our children? Sir, the party who now control the Legislature, and whose political stock in trade consists so largely of Abolitionism, may agree to this resolution, but the intelligent mass of the people will never agree to it.

Under the present salutary provision which it is proposed to expunge from the Constitution, the increase of the colored population of this State has been checked—still better for the public welfare, their numbers have been diminished by emigration or otherwise. The whole colored population of this State—black and mulatto—in 1840, was 50,027; in 1850, it had fallen to 49,069; and in 1855, to 45,286. Of the whole number of colored inhabitants in the last mentioned year, 13,423 were males over 20 years of age.

The negroes who migrate from the Southern States to the North—whether free blacks seeking new homes or slaves fugitive from service—will not locate themselves in New-York so long as our Constitution withholds from them the full privileges of citizenship. They prefer to go to the British Provinces or to those States in which a policy less wise than ours prevails. But let our Constitution be amended, or rather mutilated, as this resolution proposes, and we shall at once invite hordes of blacks to pour into this State and compete with white labor; we shall outrage the general sentiment of our race; we shall degrade the precious right of suffrage; and we shall aim a dangerous blow at the dignity and prosperity of the State. Why, then, Sir, is this so-called amendment pressed forward? Does the Republican Party hope to gain strength by incorporating thousands of negro voters in its motley ranks? or has it become so enamored of the negro as to be eager to become *black* in hue as well as nature? Whatever course the majority here may take, Sir, upon the resolution now before us, I am proud in the belief that the Democrats in this House are united as one man in the determination to record their votes against it. We will firmly stand by the Constitution as it is.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 70 yeas to 56 nays.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

A POLISH COUNTESS ON THE STAND—HER FOURIERITE NOTIONS OF DRESSES, FURS AND BONNETS.

The jury in the case of David Beach, *alias* Leach, charged with forging a check on the Nassau Bank, for $3,146, purporting to be drawn by Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, in favor of A. M. Davis, and indorsed by Davis and Bonner, were unable to agree, after having been absent many hours. The Recorder sent them out of Court to renew their deliberations, but they again returned, after a considerable interval, and stated that there was no likelihood of their agreement. They were, therefore discharged. The defendant in this case was remanded to the Tombs, and will be tried again.

Bridget Conners, on Jan. 26, stole from members of the family of John K. Curtis, in whose employ she had been for some short time previous, jewelry and clothing valued at $65. She was charged with grand larceny, but as she was only 15 years of age, and it being her first offence, the Assistant District-Attorney accepted a plea of petit larceny, and Recorder Barnard sent her to the House of Refuge.

Richard Peterkin was a waiter at Taylor's upper saloon. In that capacity he robbed Mr. Taylor of bank bills to the amount of $208. Indicted for grand larceny, he pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that crime. His late employer, Mr. Taylor, gave him a good character, and inasmuch as it was his first offence, earnestly requested the Recorder to deal very leniently with him. His Honor, accordingly, after giving him a salutary warning, suspended judgment, leaving the punishment for this offence still hanging over him, in case he commits another crime.

John Costello, indicted with Elizabeth McCabe, a very shabbily-dressed Irish girl, was charged, in complicity with the said McCabe, with robbing a *soi-disant* Polish Countess, calling herself Pelagia Glinskoi, residing at No. 655 Houston-street, of a set of furs, worth $150.

The case is interesting.

The Assistant District-Attorney first called Elizabeth McCabe to the bar for trial, but presently decided to enter a *nolle prosequi* in her behalf, and use her, on State's evidence, as a witness for the prosecution. Costello was then called forward and his trial commenced. The first witness was the Countess,

Pelagia Glinskoi, who is young, very handsome, and superlatively dressed, and who was examined through Mr. Kazinski in the Polish language, which was interpreted by him to the Court. She said that on the 8th of January she had been to her dress-maker's, and on returning home had laid her muff, cape, &c., on the parlor table, while she retired for a short time to her bed-room; the girl McCabe was in the parlor when she left her furs there, but on her return to that apartment she missed both girl and furs; the next time she saw the girl was after her arrest, and the next time she saw the furs was after they had been taken from the store of Mr. Simpson, the pawnbroker, in the Bowery.

The prosecution next called the girl *Elizabeth McCabe*, who deposed: That she was not a servant to the Countess, but that she resided in the same house with her; previous to this day the Countess had loaned her an expensive dress; on this occasion she desired the loan of the Countess' expensive furs, and went to her bedroom to ask her for them, but the door was locked, and the Countess made no response to her knock; so she went back to the parlor, arrayed herself in the furs, put on the Countess' bonnet, and walked out; she proceeded to the house of Costello, and passed the night there; the next day she went to the Central Park, and on her return in the cars, a strange gentleman proposed to purchase the furs of her for $50; she refused to sell them, and went again to Costello's; Costello's wife told her that their landlord, Mr. Martin, was about to turn them out of doors, because they could not pay their rent; witness told Costello to take the furs and pawn them for $5, and she would raise the money to redeem them before night, so that she could return them to the Countess; he took them and presently returned in an excited state, saying that a man in the Bowery had taken them away from him; she subsequently heard that he had pawned them for $15; she was arrested in the street, opposite his house, and he was also arrested.

On cross examination, Miss McCabe admitted that she had been once before in prison, but that her mother had put her in; she wanted the furs and the bonnet of the Countess that night because she expected a gentleman at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets, to take her to Laura Keene's Theatre; he did not come; she did not know his name; she lived with the Countess; paid the Countess four dollars a week for her room; had only been with the Countess a week when this occurred; did not work at anything; other young ladies boarded with the Countess; they did not work at anything; she took the furs because she knew the Countess would not be angry, as she had before lent her a valuable dress; she was very good in lending her beautiful dresses to the young ladies; did not mind staying out all night; the Countess would not care; the establishment of the Countess was closed every night at twelve o'clock.

William Wilson, assistant at Simpson's, in the Bowery, deposed: That Costello pledged the furs for fifteen dollars; he said they belonged to a friend of his wife; he gave his right name and the right number of his residence.

Counsel for Costello here commenced an argument to show that the indictment was invalid, and that his client was entitled to a discharge. The indictment averred that the furs were the property of the Countess, whereas, if the girl McCabe had borrowed them, as she said, the custody of them belonged to her, and if stolen at all they were stolen from her, and not from the Countess.

Recorder Barnard said that, while not agreeing with the counsel in the point of ownership, he should instruct the jury to acquit the defendant on the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment, so that he could be reindicted and tried again, which he accordingly did, and the jury so found. Costello was remanded to the City Prison while the indictment was sent back to the Grand Jury for correction.

Charles Reinhardt, a man hanging as a lawyer about the Tombs, was charged with petit larceny in defrauding Mrs. Emily Kopp, whose husband was in the Tombs awaiting trial, of $10, on the pretence that he would accomplish his release. Of course he failed to do so, having no power to act in a legal capacity. His counsel made it appear that this indictment also was improperly drawn, and that instead of being a case of petit larceny, it was one of obtaining goods

under false pretences. Acquitted *pro forma*, on the ground of variance between the indictment and the proof, and remanded for a new indictment and a new trial.

The Court adjourned till to-day.

The Norwalk Bank Affair.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE K. G. WHITE.

The examination of James S. Williams was resumed yesterday, and several new witnesses were placed on the stand, among them

John D. Richtmeyer, who attends the ladies' window for advertised letters, looks up lost letters, and forwards those which are misdirected: He knew defendant; had seen him frequently at the office window, and also outside of the office, recognizing and speaking with him; he was in the habit of calling for letters, and sometimes asked for several at once; they generally were the same surname, with various Christian names; he was most generally at the advertised window; at one time he asked witness to search for a letter which it was alleged had been missed, containing a sum of money; think he said it was directed to —— McMenomy, the given name not being remembered; this was in October last, or thereabout; has delivered him other letters, but did not recollect the names; he was frequently at the window during the past six months; but not within the last few weeks. Witness examined the advertised lists for several months back, but found no letters advertised for "James S. Williams." On the cross-examination, witness stated that letters are delivered to persons other than those to whom addressed, if the applicant produces an order or otherwise satisfies the delivery-clerk that he is entitled to receive them. October 21, a letter addressed "J. Williams" was delivered, and Nov. 11 one addressed James Williams. On the re-direct, it was stated that letters are sometimes laid down on the panel, or held in such a position as that a person on the outside could see and describe them. The letter referred to had "Norwalk Bank" printed on the envelope. Less precaution is observed with persons known to the clerk than toward strangers.

Peter Relyea, a clerk at the advertised-letter window, knew defendant by sight; had seen him at the window asking for letters during the last six months, but not within a few weeks. Did not remember the names he inquired for; had delivered him letters, but did not remember how often.

Mrs. Lizzie McPringle had known defendant, having boarded in the same house with him last Winter, but she had not seen him since last June; had seen him write, and seen letters from him, but could not swear to his handwriting. The attempt to prove certain practices of the defendant in the examination of advertised lists of letters was overruled as being too long past. Certain facts touching the domestic relations of the defendant, of an unpleasant nature, also came out, but were not received in evidence.

Mrs. Kate Johnson, a sister of defendant's wife, testified that she had known him for eight years; had seen him write; had seen a letter from him to his wife, and had received one from him herself, but would not swear to his handwriting. After a sharp cross-examination, her testimony as to her knowledge of the handwriting of the accused was ruled out.

Francis A. Ferris, the Teller of the Norwalk Bank, testified to the facts already recited, touching the discounting of the note and the sending of the money by Adams' Express Company. On the whole, very little progress was made, and the case was adjourned to to-day, at 12 o'clock.

United States District Court.—Feb. 14.

BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

The United States vs. Two Packages containing Jewelry.—The testimony in these two cases was continued to-day. Mr. Archer, another Inspector, testified that he was one of the officers who boarded the *Asia*, and that he saw Gorospe and Lizardi there; that he saw a jewel case on Lizardi's person, and after he came off the ship he asked him if he had anything on his person, to which Lizardi said he had not; that the officer insisted however on searching him, and found a diamond bracelet, and also a case of jewelry, which Lizardi said belonged to his friend. He also testified that there were a couple of traveling bags on board, in the Purser's room, which, on inquiry, Lizardi said were not his, and then that they were his, and then that one was his, and one was not, and that jewelry was found in the bags.

Manuel M. Gorospe was examined for the defendants, and testified that he was a member of the banking-house of Echevari & Co., in Mexico, and had been traveling with his family in Europe since 1856; that the family carried with them the greater part of the jewelry seized, when they went to Europe, but had bought more in Europe, and had had some reset, his daughter having her own jewelry, and also some which had belonged to her mother, who was dead, and that he himself was worth some three or four hundred thousand dollars, and that Lizardi who was his nephew, belonged to a family worth three or four millions. He produced the jeweler's bills for resetting the jewelry in Paris. Pedro M. Gorospe, son of the other witness, Miss Gorospe, his daughter, and Manuel R. de Lizardi, were also examined. They corroborated the statements of the first witness, swearing positively that none of the jewelry was merchandise, but all belonging to the family and appropriate for them, and many of the articles heirlooms, and having been long in use. They contradicted some of the statements of the Custom-house officers as to what transpired on the dock and the vessel, and explained some other matters by their ignorance of the requirements of law.

The examination of these witnesses was somewhat hurried, as they were leaving the City this afternoon, and the District-Attorney waived their cross-examination.

The Murder Trials.

POSTPONEMENT BECAUSE OF THE ILLNESS OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

In consequence of the illness of Mr. Nelson J Waterbury, the District Attorney, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Monday and yesterday, merely met and adjourned without transacting any business. If Mr. Waterbury should be sufficiently recovered to attend the Court, this morning, the murder trials will be resumed.

Action to set Aside an Assignment.

Chas. B. Bostwick et al. vs. Ashbel Raymond et al.—This action was brought by the plaintiff as Receiver, appointed in proceedings supplementary to execution, to set aside an assignment made by the defendant on the 20th of January, 1859, to William P. Coolidge, for the benefit of creditors, and also to declare void two mortgages made by defendant before the execution of the assignment, one to John Russel for $5,500, and the other to Robert Russel for $6,000.

The case has been on trial before Judge HILTON, of the Common Pleas, for over a week, and involved a large amount. It now resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiffs; S. P. Nash, and Paddock & Carman for defendants.

Another Insurance Case.

Nathaniel Hayward vs. The Harmony Fire Insurance Company.—This was an action upon two policies of insurance issued by the defendants upon an India-rubber factory, and stock and fixtures therein, the property of the plaintiff, and situated in the State of Rhode Island.

The defences were, that the second policy was issued under an express agreement that it should take the place of, and cancel the former; and that the fire alleged never occurred.

It appeared from the plaintiff's testimony that the property was insured in other companies, all which had paid.

The case is still on trial before Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court.

Luther R. Marsh and Oscar W. Sturtevant for plaintiff; T. J. Glover and E. W. Stoughton for defendant.

"Six Cents" for Plaintiff.

Bergold vs. Roessler and others.—This was an action by the plaintiff, who is a physician, to recover damages for assault alleged to have been made upon him by the defendants.

The case now resulted in a verdict for six cents for the plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Maurice vs. Maurice.*—Divorce granted, plaintiff to have custody of children.

BONNEY, J.—*Thwing vs. Thwing.*—Ordert settled.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Roman, Reciever, &c., vs. Leland et al.*—The defendants should be permitted to amend their answer so as to conform the defence as to usury to the fact as alleged in the affidavits, that the transaction was had in the City of New-York, and not elsewhere. The other amendment asked for—the setting up of a new and distinct offence, known to the defendants at the time of putting in their answer—under the circumstances of the case should not be allowed. Ordered accordingly.

Calendar....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 15, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47 to 53, 33, 46, 54, 55, 56, 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 550, 570, 572, 400, 280, 395, 153, 317, 538, 413, 174½, 13, 141, 70, 101, 215, 217, 245, 249, 436.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 13, 519, 511, 537, 559, 515, 535, 571, 523, 457, 43, 375, 477, 579, 581, 583, 565, 501, 441, 521. *Part II.*—Nos. 486, 82, 278, 184, 412, 502, 508, 510, 1028, 198, 484, 400, 460, 124, 310, 490, 326.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 287, 337, 333, 1624, 123, 331, 5, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 68, 1038. *Part II.*—Nos. 292, 1595, 239, 77, 425, 1557, 1535, 1638, 1639, 1640 to 1643, 421, 1592.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 13,784 bbls. Flour, 1,552 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,815 bushels Wheat, 13,047 bushels Corn, 174 bushels Rye, 1,080 bushels Oats, 385 pkgs. Provisions, and 510 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 55 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. American Yellow at 37c.@37½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine are active and firm, chiefly at from 17½c.@19c. ℔ lb. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 1,350 bags Rio and Santos at 12½c.@12¾c.; with 250 bags Ceylon, "Skimmings," on private terms, ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds, in first hands this morning, 64,897 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 31,000 mats and 1,020 bags Java; 23,313 bags Rio; 4,934 bags Maracaibo; 4,280 bags Ceylon, and 350 bags of other descriptions.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Feb. 11, New-Orleans	61,000
Feb. 11, Baltimore	6,500
Feb. 11, Philadelphia	3,700
Feb. 14, New-York	23,313
Grand Total	97,513

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day, sales having been confined to 1,250 bales, part *in transitu*, at former quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	9	9	9⅛	9¼
Middling, ℔ lb.	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
Middling Fair, ℔ lb.	12⅛	12⅜	12¾	13⅛

DYEWOODS—Light stocks and advanced claims of owners have had the effect of restricting operations. 120 tons St Domingo Logwood changed hands at $15 62½, with 30 tons do. at $23 ℔ ton. We quote: Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $22@$23; Fustic, Savanilla, $18 50@$19; Fustic, Maracaibo, $18; Logwood, Laguna, $22@$23; Logwood, Tabasco, $22@$23; Logwood, St. Domingo, $15@$16; Logwood, Jamaica, $13 50@$14; Lima Wood $66@$70; Sapan Wood, $70@$75; Barwood, $23@$24, ℔ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, and are quoted generally at from $3 87½@$4 62½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are quiet at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues depressed for State and Western Flour; prices of the low grades of which have again declined about 5c. ℔ bbl. At even the reduced figures the demand is spiritless, being mainly from the regular trade, and for small lots. We have heard of sales of 7,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 10; extra State at $5 25@$5 40, mainly at $5 30; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 30@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; roundhoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$4 90
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate request, at former prices. The transactions comprise 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is pretty fair demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and steady, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet, at $3 50 for Jersey, $4 05 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, and prices have been somewhat nominal. Sales have been confined to 2,200 bushels white Canada, in store, at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn continues plenty and depressed. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels at 78c.@79c., mainly at 78c., for white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid, at 86c.@87c. ℔ bush. Barley is less active, yet steady. Sales 6,100 bushels very inferior four-rowed; two-rowed State, at 69c.@79c. ℔ bush. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 44c.@45c.; Western at 44c.@45c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ℔ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL has prepared the annexed statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States since Sept. 1, 1859.

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Feb. 8, 1860	186,943	434,216	13,798
New-Orleans	Feb. 1, 1860	8	—	—
Philadelphia	Feb. 2, 1860	7,572	75,777	4,250
Baltimore	Feb. 1, 1860	—	—	—
Boston	Feb. 1, 1860	733	—	—
Other Ports	Jan. 27, 1860	15	—	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		195,271	509,993	18,048
To about same period, 1858		85,731	412,425	319,352
To about same period, 1857		590,749	3,269,837	931,953
To about same period, 1856		619,172	6,605,795	2,705,415

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Jan. 31, 1860	26,028	—	—
Other Ports	Latest dates	3,119	—	—

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely purchased to-day, the transactions having been confined to 900 bbls., in lots, mainly at $17 50 for old mess; $18 37@$18 50 for new mess; $12 37@$12 50 for old prime; and $14 50 for new prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams, at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in lively demand, chiefly at from 8¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is quiet, yet firm; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10⅞c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and steady. The day's business comprises 500 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 37½ for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$19 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 15c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 57,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 7,000 pieces 64 by 64, private terms; 10,000 pieces 64 by 64, 5⅝c.; 8,000 pieces 60 by 64, 5⅛c.; 5,000 pieces 60 by 64, private terms; 20,000 pieces 60 by 60, private terms; 2,000 pieces 52 by 56, 5c.; 5,000 pieces 48 by 52, 4¾c. ℔ yard.

RICE—Has been briskly sought after, to-day, and sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs., including 800 tcs. for export, at prices ranging from $3 87½@$4 50, chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 250 boxes Castile, part at 9½c.@9¾c., ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales 300 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 45c., subsequently held at 47½c., ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 87 hhds. Kentucky at from 4½c.@10½c.; 168 cases Seed Leaf at 5c.@22c.; 16 cases Florida on private terms; 115 bales Havana at 29c.@35c.; and 86 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 350 bbls. at 24½c.@24¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton at ¼d.; 300 tcs. Beef, part at 3s. 9d.; 275 boxes Bacon at 22s.@22s. 6d.; also, by steamer *City of Washington*, 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 315 firkins Butter at 35s.; 20 tons Seed at 40s.; and 100 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. For London, 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d.@6s.; 200 boxes Bacon at 25s.@27s. 6d.; and 80 tons Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer *City of Manchester*, 450 bbls. Flour on private terms; 1,450 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.@2. 9d.; 500 boxes Cheese, part at 50s.; and 5 tons Seed at 45s.

Real Estate—FEB. 14.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

1 lot north side 23d-st., near 5th-av. 24.6x98.9....$12,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building. Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST. Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

J. H. MERRIT, DECORATOR AND PAPER-HANGER. Late Superintendent to PRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 27 East 18th-st., one door from Broadway.

APPEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers, ever reluctant to appear before the public, had hoped that the ordinary contributions to the Association would have precluded the necessity of a special appeal for the indigent of our City. But in this, they regret to say, they have been disappointed. Some have given liberally, others have diminished their contributions, or, supposing they would not be required, have withheld them altogether. The mild weather has also decreased the receipts, without materially lessening the number of the necessities of the needy. The result is such a failure of means, that without greatly enlarged liberality, the Association can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without the risk of much suffering, reduce the number of recipients.

The Managers plead, not for profuse outlay, but for the most discriminating and economical relief that will sustain life. Neither do they ask aid for the indolent, the improvident, and the vicious; but for the industrious poor with families, who for the greater part of the year support themselves, and are now brought to absolute want by failure of work, or by sickness and misfortune. Five thousand and seven families, chiefly mechanics, laborers, and widows with young children; numbering twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-three persons, are now dependent on the Association for temporary help. After six or seven weeks, they will probably require no further assistance. Meanwhile, without aid, many will suffer, some, perhaps, perish. On this brief statement of facts the Board rests its appeal, believing that the cry of the destitute, the widow, and the orphan, will not be heard in vain.

Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board.

JAMES BROWN, President.
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-President.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR sale, and now ready for delivery, at $5 per barrel; they are large, white, mealy, and the earliest known. Apply to R. L. PELL, New-York City.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.—According to the call which appeared in the daily papers of this City, a meeting for the recognition of Italian Independence will be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully requested to attend, and ladies are invited to honor the meeting with their presence.

The following distinguished orators and others are expected to address the meeting:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D.D., Rev. H. WARD BEECHER, Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, D. DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D.D., Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

Doors open at 7 P. M.; admission free.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL RELATIONS IN OUR SOUTHERN STATES. By D. R. HUNDLEY, Esq. H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 884 Broadway, New-York. ONE DOLLAR BY MAIL.

PRICE 75 CENTS. PRICE 75 CENTS. NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF CAPT. McCLINTOCK'S NARRATIVE OF THE VOYAGE OF THE "FOX" IN THE ARCTIC SEAS, AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. In the Press: And will be ready Feb. 10, THE POPULAR AUTHORIZED EDITION OF McCLINTOCK'S ARCTIC NARRATIVE; Reduced in size from the Original edition, but preserving ALL the MAPS and ILLUSTRATIONS. 1 vol., 12mo, neatly bound in cloth, PRICE 75 CENTS.

The reading public is respectfully invited to purchase the AUTHOR'S EDITION, printed in a superior manner and at a low price, in preference to any inferior edition, printed without the Author's sanction and offered at a higher price. *Buy the* POPULAR AUTHORIZED EDITION, *and get a better book at a lower price.*

THE ATTENTION of THE BOOK TRADE AND BOOK Agents is ESPECIALLY CALLED TO THIS ANNOUNCEMENT. This EDITION WILL BE SOLD to THEM at THE lowest possible price, AND THEY ARE REQUESTED TO SEND FOR CIRCULARS, stating terms, &c.

THE ELEGANT LIBRARY EDITION, in post 8vo., is still offered at $1 50.

Copies of either edition may be bought of any bookseller, or will be sent, post-paid to any address in the United States on receipt of price.

Specify the edition wanted, the POPULAR or the LIBRARY.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Publishers of the AUTHOR'S EDITION.

THE SOUTHERN BULLY. READ SOCIAL RELATIONS IN OUR SOUTHERN STATES. H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 884 Broadway.

READY TO-DAY: A TRIP TO CUBA. By MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, Author of "Passion Flowers," &c. 1 vol. 16mo. 75 cents. Reprinted with large additions from the *Atlantic Monthly*. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.

THE NEGRO SLAVE. READ SOCIAL RELATIONS IN OUR SOUTHERN STATES. Ready this day, and for sale at the Bookstores. H. B. PRICE, Publisher.

COTTON SNOB. READ SOCIAL RELATIONS IN OUR SOUTHERN STATES. Only $1 free of postage. A true picture of Southern Life.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR VALENTINES AT STRONG'S, No. 98 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND PRIMARY SCHOOL, 21st-st., corner of Broadway.

BANJO TAUGHT BY GEORGE C. DOBSON, Making the Pupil a Proficient Player in twelve lessons. No. 566 Broadway, Room No. 5, up stairs.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN MANY YEARS engaged in teaching, desires to receive a few additional pupils for a select class of young ladies, whom she would instruct in English and French literature, at her own residence, on moderate terms. French conversation will be encouraged as much as possible, and receive special attention. To young ladies who have left school or whom delicate health unfits for the confinement and application of school, but who would wish to pursue a useful and interesting course of reading, with the direction and aid of an accomplished and experienced teacher, the present opportunity offers many advantages. Satisfactory references and testimonials will be given. Application may be made to Miss K., No. 5 West 38th-st., from 2 to 4 P. M.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FRENCH LADY, of good family, who understands English as well as her own language, wishes employment in any literary or useful line of business by which a lady can make an honorable living; anything but the onerous, ungrateful duties of a resident governess. Address, for one week, INDUSTRY AND TACT FOR BUSINESS, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, New-York.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN who is anxious to acquire an education wishes to form the acquaintance of some Christian gentleman, or competent person, who could hear him recite two or three evenings every week, at a moderate compensation. Address EUGINE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain one or two private pupils, to fit for College, or to instruct in the classics and higher English branches; references unexceptionable. Address E. S. D., Madison-square Post-office.

A LADY, OF LONG EXPERIENCE AND an accomplished pianist, would like to obtain two or three additional pupils to instruct in Music. She can furnish unexceptionable references from her present and former pupils. Address A. M. T., Union-square Post-office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 54 West 26th-st., near 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School. The most able masters in all departments. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD née DE ROCHEFERMOY, formerly French teacher of the Rutgers Institute.

AMER. SCHOOL INST, NO. 346 BROADWAY—A practical medium for transacting all business pertaining to schools, teachers and pupils. References, Faculty Rutgers College, Hon Henry Barnard. Competent teachers of music and French wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR A FEW children, in a private family, where they will receive the most careful attention and the most tender treatment, may be heard of by application to HOME, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED and successful teacher, wishes a private class or a few private pupils. Highest testimonials and references. Terms moderate. Address SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION IN PAINTING—A LADY WHO is fully competent desires to have a few pupils to instruct in this branch of art. Address Box No. 3,437, Post-office.

TO TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—For sale, a beautiful and complete collection of minerals, recently arrived from Europe, containing about 450 fine specimens, and put up in a splendid oak chest of drawers. Inquire at CLARK & AUSTIN'S, No. 3 Park-row.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED, A PERSON TO teach French, German and painting, as visiting teacher in Brooklyn; a lady student, in this City, wishes a young Spanish lady for practice in conversation 2 hours daily; also, three or four ladies wanted, competent to teach vocal and instrumental music, drawing, French and English branches to go out of the City; a French gentleman wanted in a seminary in the vicinity of New-York, as Visiting Professor; a young French lady teacher wanted to go 300 miles from New-York. Apply to RICE & ANDREWS, No. 335 Broadway, at the National Teachers' Institute.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING French, music and drawing, besides the usual English branches. To secure the right kind of person the advertiser would be willing to wait a reasonable time for the conclusion of present engagements. Address, with references, H. P. L., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF a public school at Greenvill, Bergen Township, N. J., three miles from Jersey City, on the Bergen Point Plank Road. Apply to JOHN WANTERS, Trustee, near the school-house, at Greenvill. None but those who are competent need apply.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Will continue open until the 1st of June.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL VERY experienced cooks, washers and ironers; competent waitresses, experienced middle-aged women and young girls as children's nurses; also, several of the most thoroughly efficient up-stairs servants, including several highly respectable Protestants, at MANNING & CO.'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn. N. B.—Ladies are not called to this establishment through fictitious advertisements, as inserted daily at other offices, and then charged exorbitant fees, our entire business being conducted on principles of strict honor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS or lady's maid, by a young woman of the highest respectability and moral character; is of Protestant principles; also intelligent and of the most genteel appearance; is thoroughly competent at cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and children's clothes, and from her experience and obliging disposition will be found an acquisition to any lady. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy young woman, as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; is very willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for two years and a half. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook washer and ironer or to do general housework; is a good cook, baker, and fine washer and ironer; would do chamberwork, waiting; or as nurse; is very obliging and willing. Good reference. A steady place in preference to high wages. Call at No. 72 Bleecker st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid; is a neat, plain sewer, or would do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Good City references given. Call at No. 250 7th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIVATE family by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., up stairs, in the dressmaker's.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or as regular seamstress; understands shirt-making and ladies' fine sewing. Wages $8. Would engage as parlor maid and to do fine washing. Best of reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Also, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Has good City reference. She is a good girl. Inquire at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style, and is a first-rate pastry and bread maker. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A PROTESTANT woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference; has lived going on four years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 Chrystie-st., over the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, one as cook and assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress. The best of City reference—five years' reference. Call at No. 210 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer, and understands baking perfectly, and is neat and tidy in her kitchen: has no objections to Williamsburgh; can give the best of City references. Can be seen until suited, at No. 241 East 14th st., Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation; is a professed cook; understands a great deal of the French cooking, and all kinds of desserts; has lived in the highest families; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 136 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with the best City reference, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and fitting of children's dresses; would not object to do light chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first-class waitress, and the other as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Both have the best of City references from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as very good cook, also a good baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 243 av. A, between 16th and 17th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, lately arrived from Europe, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, if required; has good reference from some of the first-class families in Europe. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 20th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young American lady a position as lady's companion: she is a beautiful fancy and plain sewer; can also operate on any of the sewing machines in use; would prefer the country; is of kind disposition and highly educated. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes nice bread and pastry; is neat in her habits and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or one or two grown children; is a good seamstress. The best City reference given. Apply to No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or teacher of vocal and instrumental music, painting and drawing, by a young American lady, who can furnish good references. Address F. M. R., Station D, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PERSON, A SITUATION AS good cook in a good private family; understands good cooking in all its branches. Good City reference given. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Can give the best of reference; has lived nine years in one place. Address a note to J. M., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 218 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash, and iron; she understands her business perfectly well, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., on the second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstres, or would cook, wash and iron; is an excellent laundress; no objection to the country; has good City reference. To be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; will do general housework; is a careful, hard-working woman, and willing and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would go as laundress in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 673 6th-av., near 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 8 West 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; City reference given. Inquire at No. 424 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 641 9th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a very competent Protestant woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY one who thoroughly understands her business by experience; first-class City reference. Apply No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 60 Spring-st., Room No. 1, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business, and who can furnish the highest reference. Apply at 63 20th-st., near 6th-av., 3d floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and German languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-named capacity with a respectable family; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address, personally or by letter, M. S., No. 101 1st-place, Brooklyn, or B. WESTERMANN, No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands the fitting and making of boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 108 8th av., between 15th and 16th sts.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF RESPECTABLE female help, for City and country, will call at LUCAS' Employment Agency, No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., where will be found select cooks, waitresses, seamstresses and girls for general housework; also, coachmen, waiters, farmers and gardeners.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (UP THE HUDSON River preferred) by two respectable young women, as competent cook, and chambermaid and laundress. Also, by two young Protestant girls as nurses and plain seamstresses or chambermaids and waiters, and by a number of smart Protestant and other girls as general servants. N. B.—Four smart girls want places in the country. Apply at Mr. WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292, 4th-av., above 22d st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow, as companion to a lady, housekeeper, or seamstress. Can furnish satisfactory references. A comfortable home more an object than a high salary. Apply at No. 475 3d-av., corner 34th-st., second floor. Inquire for Mrs. WHITE.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOOD THOROUGH cook, washer and ironer, or general servant, by a very capable, reliable girl; is obliging and neat, not afraid of work and highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as seamstress and chambermaid or nurse, the other as first-class waitress; both have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen at No. 181 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, or as laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear building.

MALES.

$30 TO $50—BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—Wanted, immediate employment by a young man—a thorough double-entry book-keeper—experienced in business generally; will pay from $30 to $50 (in proportion to salary) to any party who will procure him a situation paying from $600 to $1,000 per annum. Best of City references. The above will be paid without fail, for any situation, no matter how laborious the duties. Address, for three days, CASHIER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER WHO HAS A thorough and practical knowledge of grape-growing in hot and cold graperies, also green-house peach culture under glass, propagating and gardening generally, as practiced in England and this country; has City references for superior capabilities, long and faithful services that no man can object to; is able and willing to work; has a very small family; only those who are willing to remunerate a first-rate gardener may apply. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married Englishman, 36 years of age; a first-class gardener in all its departments, viz: greenhouses, flower and kitchen gardens, propagating early and late, forcing grapes, cucumbers, melons, mushrooms, &c., the formation of new grounds; first-class City reference. Address EDWARD ABBOTT, care of Mr. Katterick, grocer, No. 547 8th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY AN industrious married man of no family; is a thorough gardener, and understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and is a first class propagator; has a thorough knowledge of fruit and ornamental trees; is a trustworthy person, and has the best of references. Call at No. 166 Chatham-square, for two days, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a stranger in this City, employment in any capacity; is a good clerk and accountant, and would be found steady and attentive in any position he might be placed in. Can produce first-class testimonials as to character and competency. No objection to go South or West. Salary no object. Address G. C. B, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR VEGETABLE gardener, by a young married man, 29 years of age: advertiser is a first-rate coachman and groom, and feels desirous of permanent employment, where he can live with his family, as he is willing to milk cows or do any other work. Applicant can come well recommended. Address J. M., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper treatment, care and management of gentlemen's horses; is a first-class groom and good driver, and can give first-class recommendation. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen at his present employer's stable, at No. 23 West 13th-st., or by addressing a note to JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, who understands the culture and management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse and conservatory, also kitchen fruit and flower gardens; has the best City and country references. Address, for two days, J. D., at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or Wilson's greenhouse, No. 43 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-rate vegetable gardener; would have no objection to make himself useful on a small place. The best of City reference to that effect from his last employer. Address a note this week to T. M. F., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, with a small family, understands the business in all its branches fully; hot and cold grapery; also, green houses and vegetable department; and fully competent to lay out new grounds; has many years' experience in this country. Address I. F. M., at No. 15 John-st., or at Mapes' Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; by a married man, with a small family; is thoroughly acquainted with all the departments of the trade, both under glass and out of doors; has been in this country about six years; can be recommended both for competency and respectability. Call, or address T. L., Smith's Seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, a native of Scotland; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; has been over nine years in the country; has good recommendations from former employers. A note addressed G. W., GARDENER, Messrs Thorburns' seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A smart young man who is not afraid of work; thoroughly understands the management of green-house, grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables, forcing and forwarding them out of their ordinary season; good recommendations. Any one in want of a gardener will address M. Y. W., No. 15 John st, Thorburn's seed store, or Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man with a small family; understands his business in all its various branches; the management of green-houses, hot and cold grapery, fruit and ornamental trees, &c. The best recommendations from his last employer. Call or address L. M., No. 15 John-st., seedstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; understands his business, is a good groom, and can come well recommended; is willing and obliging, and able to do any other work required, and will devote all his time to his employers. Address J. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer and to do general work; can take care of a small place, or assist in anything required; advertiser is sober and attentive, can take care of horses and stock, and is a good man for his employer. Address B. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who is well acquainted with the culture of the grape, peach and green house plants; has lived nine years in Salem, Mass., in some of the best places; can furnish good reference. Address S. R., at Thorburn's, &c., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Protestant young man that understands his business in every department, green-house and grapery and vegetable department. Any wanting such a man, with good reference, will address W. W., Box No. 207, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference given. Any gentleman requiring such, may address J. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is also a careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of City and country reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect; town or country no objection. Address J. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has a thorough knowledge of fruit trees and vegetable gardening. The very best of City references. Address a note to M. M., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, until engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN A SITUATION in a private family as waiter; he understands his business in every respect, and is a first-class caterer and carver. Address L. L., No. 62 University-place, till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, a German; has no family; as coachman and gardener; has practical experience in both branches. A note addressed for three days, G. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener that truly understands his business, and will take an interest in his place. Advertiser is sober and willing; has good reference. Address, for 3 days, W. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a good and careful driver, and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of horses and do plain gardening, can assist in farming or any other work required; advertiser is sober and attentive; has good reference. Address P. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman or groom; will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has good reference from his last employer; country or City. Address W. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in the business. Also, firm and false panel works and copper; gives satisfactory references. Address P. S. T., 3 Vine st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouse, &c. Best of reference from present employer. Address G. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO JOBBERS OF MILLINERY GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.—WANTED—A situation as salesman, by a retailer who has had several years' experience in his own store. Address F. CALL, No. 15 3d-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING A GOOD trade, wishes to make a permanent arrangement with some good dry goods jobbing house; salary not so much of an object as a good situation; will give references from last employer. Address S. A. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in the publication office of some daily or weekly paper; understands the mailing and subscription department thoroughly; has first-class reference. Address, for two days, NORRIS, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouse, grapery, &c.; also, kitchen, fruit and flower gardening, framing, &c. Has good recommendations. Address A. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man with the best of references from his last employer, for capability, sobriety and honesty. Call for P. D., at Mr. THORBURN'S Seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough knowledge of the business, and can give satisfactory references. Address P. P. F., No. 3 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN experienced Protestant single man. Can be seen at his present employers, 50 West 14th-st., for a few days.

FARMER, GARDENER, FLORIST AND GRAPE GROWER.—A foreman's situation wanted by a Scotchman of long experience in such capacity. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, till March 1.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A smart, capable American woman, of middle age and good health, kind and pleasant disposition, a neat sewer, and willing to be generally agreeable and useful in a private family in the City. In consideration, any one taking an interest in the family affairs, and kind to children, with undoubted reference as to character and capability, trustworthy and considerate, would receive fair wages, an excellent permanent home, and be treated as one of the family. One answering the above, address for 2 days, HOME, Spring-st. Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER OF MATURED experience in the dry goods importing and jobbing business, intimate with detailed and intricate accounts, and familiar with Foreign Exchanges. To a person capable of filling the above a desirable position will be offered, with a salary of about $3,000 per annum. Address, with real name, present location and references Box No. 2,670 Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND CAPACITY, to take charge of the packing-room of a dry goods jobbing-house; one whose references are satisfactory will be well paid. Address Box No. 784 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND ONE who understands washing and ironing; a German girl who speaks English preferred. None need apply except those with the best City references. No. 144 West 49th-st., New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, New-York.

WANTED—A COLORED LAD, ABOUT 16 YEARS of age, who is competent to drive a horse and make himself useful about the house. Apply at No. 39 Broadway, up stairs.

CLERK.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG intelligent man, of good address and character, as salesman and traveler. He must have experience in the paper and stationery business, and be well acquainted with its City and country trade. None other need apply. Call at No. 172 William-st., first floor, up stairs.

BREWER WANTED.—WANTED A FIRST-rate brewer; one that has had experience in making ale and porter for the Southern market. The best of references required. Address Box No. 90 Pittsburgh Post-office, Penn., with references.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE; WAGES first year $75. Apply at No. 63 Wall st., third story, front room, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, February 13 A choice assortment of SPRING DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILKS AND SILK ROBES, in 5 and 7 volants. GRENADINE AND GRENADINE ROBES, in 5 and 7 volants. BAREGE AND BAREGE ANGLAIS, 5, 7 and 9 volants. ORGANDIES AND LAWNS, 5, 7 and 9 volants. Also, a choice lot of Mous. De Laines, Metaliques, and goods suitable for mourning. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS.

LETTERS PATENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Dated Oct. 4, 1859, reissued Dec. 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as dealers may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license, unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each skirt.

We have retained as counsel C. M. Keller, Esq., and Geo. Gifford, Esq., who have commenced legal proceedings to maintain our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 24 John-st., or WILLIAM KING, No. 153 West 15th-st.

We commenced a suit against J. P. MORAN & CO., No. 248 Canal-st., for infringement of our patent, on the 5th of January last, in the United States Circuit Court.

JAMES DRAPER, S. H. DOUGHTY, WILLIAM KING, JAMES BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.

W. S. & C. H. Thomson & Co., Osborn & Cheesman, J. Wilcox & Co., and E. S. Sheldon, are licensed to manufacture and sell Skirts under this patent.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

The following Spring goods, being just received, will be offered at wholesale and retail:
4 cases English Balzarines, 18¾ cents, worth 31.
5 cases Palmetto Cloth, 12½ cents, worth 25.
3 cases Check Poplin, 25 cents, worth 37½.
5 cases English Delaines, 12½ cents, worth 18¾.
2 cases Silk Poplins, 62½ cents, worth $1.
2 cases Foulards 62½ cents, worth 87½.
3 cases Pineapple Cloths, 37½ cents, worth 62½.
N. B.—Most of the above goods can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STOCK OF FANCY goods consisting of hosiery, gloves, trimmings, and a full assortment of thread and needle, and gentlemen's furnishing goods. This business has been established for 15 years, and has always been and is now favorably known as the best stand in South Brooklyn. To a cash purchaser the store will be leased at a moderate rent. Inquire at No. 163 Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—FRENCH WOVE, $1; button-fronts, $1 25; also a large stock of the celebrated Werley Paris corsets, very cheap, usual price $4 50; misses' corsets and skirts; zephyr worsted, 15c.; Shetland, 10c; ladies' pages, 12½c. At MRS. ELGER'S, No. 862 Broadway, above Union-square, east side. Shetland veils, French kids, 85c.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable. N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DAMAGED BLACK AND COLORED broadcloths, doeskin and fancy cassimeres, linens, tablecloths, muslins, prints, broche shawls, women's and children's hose, men's socks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.

HOOP-SKIRTS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Best steel sewed skirts, 9 springs, 37 cts.; 11 springs, 50 cts.; 15 springs, 75 cts.; 20 springs, $1. Mme. Demorest's Prize Medal Skirts, for elegance and durability, are worth six of any other kind. Call and be convinced, at No. 375 Broadway, No. 322 Canal-st., No. 119 8th-av., or No. 244 Grand-st.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 268 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS.

Mad. MARTENSE, of Paris, desires to inform the ladies of New-York that her establishment combines three distinct departments, viz.:
DRESSMAKING, unsurpassed in style and finish.
UNDER CLOTHING in all its variety.
GENERAL FAMILY SEWING.
And that while everything made is warranted to please the most fastidious in every respect, her charges are more moderate than can possibly be afforded by establishments with more restricted business and facilities. The utmost dispatch and most rigid adherence to punctuality will always be observed.
Able assistants, speaking French, English, German, and Spanish, always in attendance. References to best families in this City.
Sewing Machines and Operators sent into families by the day or week. MADAME MARTENSE, No. 189 Greene-st., two doors north of Bleecker.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RARE OLD BRANDIES, CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES, FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES, HAVANA CIGARS, Constantly on hand, and for sale by S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 104 Murray-st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,) No. 47 Water-st., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC, ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY, GRAPELEAF GIN, DEWDROP GIN.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Apply at No. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES. New-York City.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—POLLY JORDAN—WANDERING BOYS—THREE FAST MEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE OCTOROON.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR—GOOD FOR EVIL—NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

NO. 635 BROADWAY—M. DU CHAILLU'S AFRICAN COLLECTION.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The treaty concluded on the 14th of December between Mr. MCLANE, as the American Plenipotentiary, and the Foreign Secretary of the Juarez Government of Mexico, is given elsewhere in the TIMES of this morning. It will be found to verify the summary of its stipulations originally given in these columns.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., touching at Queenstown on the 2d, reached Portland yesterday. She reports the loss of the ship *Endymion*, of this port, by fire, on the 31st ult. The vessel was lying in the Mersey at the time of the casualty, preparing to sail for New-York. No lives were lost, but the vessel and cargo were entirely destroyed. In the House of Commons, inquiries had been addressed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL in reference to the annexation of Savoy to France. The Minister stated in reply that representations had been made to the French Government on the point; and it might be proper in a few days to lay the papers before Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE had announced his design to introduce the budget on the 6th inst. In regard to the San Juan difficulty, the London *Times* states that the negotiations are proceeding upon a basis which can hardly fail to be accepted by the United States. Great Britain relinquishes her claims to an extreme easterly, and the United States to an extreme westerly channel; and fix upon an intermediate line, which leaves San Juan to England, and the remaining islands to this Government. The most important announcement from France is the suppression of the *Univers*, the journal representing the interests of the Pope at Paris. The *Moniteur*, in announcing the fact, gives as a reason, the tendency of the doctrines advocated by the suppressed paper, to dissolve the necessary alliance between religion and the institutions of civil government; the immediate reason, however, being the publication of the Pope's recent encyclical letter. Preparations are hastening in Italy for the consolidation of the Central States with Sardinia. A less favorable aspect is presented by the Hungarian question, the delegation sent to the Emperor, by the Protestants of that kingdom, having been refused an audience. Another victory had been obtained by the Spanish arms in MOROCCO. The right wing of the army had attacked and gained the Moorish positions in its front, with a loss to the enemy of 2,000 and to the victors, of 200. The rumor of the death of the Nena Sahib appears to be confirmed by the latest advices from India.

Details of the terrific explosion upon the Argentine transport, *Gen. Outram*, reach us in Buenos Ayres papers of Dec. 10. The total loss in killed appears to have exceeded 40. The Indian invaders of the North had been driven back by Gen. FLORES. Rumors, however, of fresh incursions from the South were current. Gen. LOPEZ, the Paraguayan mediator of the recent treaty, had gone overland to Asuncion. Gen. CUSHMAN, the new American Envoy to the Argentine States, arrived at Buenos Ayres on Dec. 6.

In the United States Senate yesterday the Kansas quarrel was revived in all its malevolent vigor. The Chairman having presented the Wyandotte Constitution, Mr. SEWARD moved its reference to the Committee on Territories. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, proposed a resolution instructing the Committee to inquire whether the instrument conformed with the requirements of the English bill. Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, objected to instructing the Committee. Messrs. MASON and DOOLITTLE sustained the views of Mr. BROWN. The subject gave way to the order of the day; and after the dispatch of important business, Mr. BROWN's resolutions were called up, and Mr. HALE entered into a vindication of the Republican dogmas, and attacked the Dred Scott decision. In the House of Representatives, little was done. After an ineffectual attempt of the Republicans to compel a vote on the Printer, the Post-office Deficiency bill was called up, and the Senate amendments, with the exception of that abolishing the franking privilege, were concurred in. The House declined to abolish franking by a vote of 60 to 112.

Among the bills reported favorably, yesterday, in the State Senate, were the following: For completing the Canals of the State, to appoint a Commissioner to provide a monument for the Wallabout Martyrs, to amend the Revised Statutes concerning proceedings for the recovery of rent. The latter being an Anti-Rent dodge, Senator HAMMOND, who was on the Reporting Committee, moved for its recommittal, a disposition finally made of it after a warm discussion. Bills for the discouragement of mock-auctions, to provide for the encouragement of religious societies, and two for New-York City railroads, were introduced. Mr. COLVIN then proceeded to speak at length, in censure of the Governor's Message. Several members of the Assembly desired to be excused for absence on Monday. The bill to prohibit stockholders from voting by proxy was ordered to a third reading. Little else of public interest was accomplished. The *Pro Rata* bill is the special order for to-day.

A convention of delegates to form a "Balance-of-Power party," as an adjunct to the "National Union Association," assembles to-day at Binghamton. The call, which is in the form of a secret circular, was issued a fortnight since.

The examination of JAMES S. WILLIAMS, in connection with the Norwalk Bank case, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner K. G. WHITE. Several new witnesses were examined, but little was elicited tending to inculpate the defendant. The case is still on.

The meeting on behalf of the American Women's Association at Hope Chapel last evening, was addressed by Mrs. BELL, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., Ex-Judge EDMONDS and THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., all of whom vouched for the worthy object of the organization.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, JOHN COSTELLO was charged, under rather singular circumstances, with stealing furs, valued at $150, from a Polish "Countess," calling herself PELAGIA GLENSKOI, living with a number of "young lady boarders" at No. 655 Houston-street. The "Countess," being young, quite handsome, and resplendently dressed, was the *cynosure*, not only of neighboring, but of all eyes in the court-room. The evidence of the principal witness, who had turned State's evidence, was improbable. Owing to a flaw in the indictment, discovered by the prisoner's counsel, a formal verdict of acquittal was rendered, but the trial will be renewed as soon as a new indictment is found, when the "Countess" will again become the observed of all observers.

The stock market yesterday was lower for Missouri State sixes and New-York Central shares by ½ per cent. Pacific shares rose 1 per cent. and Panama was steady. Railway bonds in good demand on several descriptions. The exchange on Europe for the *Asia* was supplied at 108⅜@108½ on London up to the close of 'Change hour, but the latest disposition was to advance the rate for the next mail, owing to the higher value of money in London, advised by the Portland steamer.

The sales of Cotton were confined to 1,250 bales, part *in transitu*, at unaltered rates. Flour was heavy and lower. Wheat, Rye, and Barley, were inactive. Corn was plenty and depressed. The movements in Provisions, Coffee, Teas, and Whisky, were less extensive. Rice was more freely dealt in, and was firmer. A good inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Molasses, Common Resin, and Spirits Turpentine. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Mexican Treaty.

We are once more enabled to lay before our readers the draft in full of an important National Treaty, in advance of its official publication. The Treaty and conventional articles negotiated with Mexico by Mr. MCLANE, and now awaiting confirmation by the Senate, will be found to-day in the columns of the TIMES. A careful perusal of the provisions of these most interesting documents will, we think, convince the most skeptical of the gravity of the interests which are involved, and of the skill with which this great negotiation has been conducted by our Minister.

Mexico, it will be seen, cedes to us in perpetuity the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by any routes which shall be judged advisable. Both Republics undertake to protect this and all other trans-continental routes, and to guarantee their neutrality. Ports of deposit are established on both sides of the Isthmus; no duties are to be levied on articles in transit not intended for consumption in Mexico, and the free transportation of the mails is expressly guaranteed. The transit of troops and military stores also is provided for on equitable terms, and in the spirit of the most enlightened policy. Rights of way are also secured from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California. Reciprocal commerce is to be fostered by a modified freedom of trade, under the eventual advisory supervision of our own Government.

Religious liberty is assured to all the citizens of the United States resident in Mexico. The conventional articles attached to the treaty allow the armed intervention of this country in case such intervention should be found necessary to secure the the full enjoyment of the beneficent provisions of the treaty itself. Such is the heavy balance in favor of the United States—because in favor of civilization and progress,—which Mr. MCLANE has had the wisdom and the fortune to secure. And at what price? For all these advantages, these rights of transit, this freedom of trade, we are to pay Mexico the comparately insignificant sum of $4,000,000, one-half of which sum is to be retained in our own hands for the satisfaction of claims of our own citizens now existing against the Mexican Government, and bequeathed from the anarchy of the past! We are almost ashamed to believe it necessary to enlarge for a moment on the merits of this most admirable Treaty. It stands almost alone among the documents of our diplomatic history, for the simplicity and scope of its provisions, as well as for the magnitude of the consequences which it involves. To Mexico it offers the only hope of recovery from the hideous atrophy in which all her energies are now wasting away. It raises her from her present condition of anarchy, infuses new life into her veins, and unfolds to her once more a possible and a glorious future. The enemies and the friends of constitutional government in Mexico alike await in anxious suspense the definite action of our Government upon this charter of the Mexican destinies, and its ratification will give, in all human probability, the signal at once for the retirement of MIRAMON and for the general advance of the Liberal forces everywhere to the definite conquest of the central authority. All considerations, then, alike of philanthropy and of policy, of American statesmanship and of humane regard for a neighboring people torn and tortured by years of anarchy, demand that the McLane Treaty shall be carried at once into effect.

Mexico, as she has been for the last twenty years, has been virtually lost to the world. The jealous Colonial system of Old Spain, which sought to convert the Pacific and the Caribbean into Castilian lakes, was less efficient to exclude mankind from the natural harvests of the Mexican wealth than the long suspense of Mexican liberty has proved. Mexico, as she must become within a single *lustrum* under the operation of such influences as will breathe upon her from this new treaty, will rapidly assume a far more brilliant rank in the golden hierarchy of Commerce than she ever enjoyed in the palmiest days of the Council of the Indies, when Acapulco was the mart of the Southern Seas, and the price of kingdoms yearly drifted to the shores of the great vice-royalty in the stately galleons of Cadiz.

It has been the reproach of Republics, ever since the petty spites and narrow greeds of her rival States laid Greece at the feet of the Macedonean conqueror, that in their councils the trivial objects of faction, and those limited views of expediency which the French most expressively stigmatize as a "village-steeple policy," have so often over-ridden the plainest dictates of far-seeing statesmanship, and suffered the most critical moments, instinct with the undeveloped good of centuries, to slip by unimproved. The Senators of the United States now deliberating upon the confirmation or rejection of this great Mexican Treaty, won with so much pains and patience, and after so many years of trouble, uncertainty and discouragement, may rely upon it that they are passing upon the reputation of their country and their own, as well as upon the instrument before them. Long after the very names of Democrat and Republican will, in the ordinary course of things, have been forgotten, the American Continent will have cause to remember the fate of this document; to curse the shallow sophistry which sacrificed the future of millions of mankind to win a paltry point in some poor game of faction, or to bless the masculine wisdom which rose to the height of a responsibility, than which none more serious has in these latter days been laid upon the representatives of the American States.

An Avalanche on Adoration.

A recent number of the *Avalanche*, a paper published in Memphis, is overwhelming in its contempt of the Union meetings which have been held at the North. Our terrible contemporary thinks that it should be made "an indictable offence to sing hallelujahs to the Union, not that an honest patriotic laudation of the Union is objectionable of itself, but because the mouths of demagogues and notoriety-seekers should be stopped in spite of themselves," and hence goes on to remark with singular point and force that "an indecent libation of praise is not the way to preserve the Union." It is a matter of profound regret that our Southern contemporary should not be better pleased with the attempts of conservative men in this section of the country, to assure the South of their sincere desire to secure it in the full enjoyment of all its rights under the Constitution, and to maintain fraternal relations with it; but we venture timidly to suggest that the fault is not altogether with ourselves. The *Avalanche*, we fear, is itself somewhat at fault in the matter—does not want to be pleased, and takes a tempestuous pleasure in chaos and calamity.

Nothing can be more certain than that many of the speakers at these derided "Union meetings" have gone as far in defence of Southern institutions as could reasonably have been expected of them, and it is a poor return of gratitude to Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. CUSHING, and other orators of the like passions with these eloquent gentlemen, to inform them that they are "demagogues" and "notoriety seekers," and that their "incessant panegyric of the glorious Union is transparent humbuggery, and the people spit upon it (*Quere*—panegyric or Union?) with loathing." We hope the *Avalanche* will reconsider these things, and try to bear in mind that, though "poor the offering be," it is all the North has to give. We are encouraged in this hope by something like signs of relenting in one of the concluding sentences of the *Avalanche's* article, which assures us that, "if the South has one object of idolatry on earth, it is adoration to a Constitutional Union." This idolizing adoration, though rather obscurely metaphysical, corresponds, we suppose, to adoring idolatry; and we put it to our indignant contemporary whether it is quite reasonable for people who "idolize the adoration of the Union" to quarrel with their neighbors for idolizing the Union itself?

The South and Non-Intercourse.

The South is threatening vigorously to annihilate the North by non-intercourse unless it speedily alters its opinions on the subject of Slavery. Goods of all kinds are to be imported direct to Norfolk and Charleston from France and England, and thence distributed to all the towns, cities and villages of the Slave States. Not a yard of calico, or flannel, or broadcloth, is to grace the person of a Southern knight or dame which, on this side of the Atlantic at least, has passed through the tainted hands of Abolitionists. The Southern seaports are to become great importing centres, and to be entirely managed by Southern men. Moreover, the whole country south of Mason and Dixon's line is to be studded with manufactories. The hum of the cotton-gin is to be sweetly blended with the rattle of the power-loom. In sight of every plantation is to rise the tall chimney of a factory, and the cunning hands that are to weave and spin therein are to be the hands of docile and dexterous Africans; unlike the white operatives of New-England in this, that they will be contented with their lot, and confident about their future. To complete the picture: All these mighty enterprises are to be lodged in the hands of Southern men. The scheming, conspiring Yankees are to be driven home to their native rocks and sands, and the great web of industry that is to cover the sunny South, like a rich and gorgeous veil, is to be the work of Southern hands—of weavers whose contempt for the children of Ham will be as unchangeable and steadfast as the curse which was laid so long ago upon the heirs of Canaan, the "bender of knees."

We have always had our doubts, and have frequently expressed them in these columns to the great wrath and annoyance of various sanguine Southern editors, about the realization of any such vision. It will take a great many more, and a good deal better arguments than we have yet heard, to shake our faith in the influence of immediate profit and loss upon the operations of trade. We know, both as a matter of experience and as a matter of history, that the only place in the world to which men do not readily carry their political or religious opinions is the market-place. We know that amongst the many follies into which crazes, and theories, and "isms" drive people, the folly of buying their boots and shirts in the dearest shops is the last to take possession of their minds. We know that the greatest fanatics the world has ever seen have been notorious for driving hard bargains, for concentrating their attention on the price, and shutting their eyes upon the seller. We have never heard of a Cardinal buying his red cap from a Christian when he could get it thirty per cent. lower from a Jew, or of the SHEIKH-UL-ISLAM rejecting the cheap wares of a Giaour to buy the dear ones of a true believer; and great and glorious an institution as we hear Slavery to be, we have yet to see it inspire the devotion and self-denial which the Catholic Church or the Mahometan creed have called forth. The South would have us believe that Pro-Slavery opinions raise men above all the weaknesses of human nature; but, though assertions of this fact abound, proofs of it have not yet been profusely supplied to us.

Apart, however, from the influence which we know that immediate self-interest exercises on men's actions, we are confirmed in our opinions about this non-intercourse question by what we see, every day, of the economical disadvantages of Slavery. We deny that it is possible instantly to convert a slave-holding agricultural community into a manufacturing and commercial one,—above all, when it has to meet the competition of a community of energetic free white men at its very doors.

More than this, we believe that the South, so far from being able to build up a great system of foreign commercial and manufacturing industry, is really unable to carry on successfully those branches of agriculture of which it has a monopoly. It is not only unable to weave its own cloths, but it is already beginning to cultivate its cotton in an inefficient and slovenly manner. It has a virtual monopoly of the markets of the entire world for the sale of this article—a monopoly applying a stimulus such as no industrial enterprise has ever before enjoyed; and yet even in the simple and rude labor which the culture of the cotton plant requires, Slavery is beginning to show itself wanting, and is tacitly calling the care, skill and economy of the free workman to its aid. Slavery has not simply made the slave clumsy, stupid and careless, but it is making the master reckless and careless of his own interests.

The bales of cotton sent to Europe from Southern ports have, as the world knows, of late years been found charged with sand, often to a degree which has made a practical difference of several hundred dollars in a single cargo. The fraud has grown to such an extent that the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool and Manchester, and we believe of this City also, have been obliged to denounce it formally.

We find in a recent number of the New-Orleans *Price Current* a letter from a planter upon this subject, and we must say that a stronger argument against the feasibility of non-intercourse we could not possibly have, than this gentleman unconsciously furnishes in describing the manner in which Southern men manage the business which they already have in their hands. Here is his opinion of a planter's judgment about cotton:

"There are probably no set of men engaged in any business of life who take as little pains and care to inform themselves with regard to the character and quality of their marketable produce as the cotton planters. Not one in a thousand knows, nor cares to know, whether the cotton he sends to market is ordinary, good ordinary, or middling. Not one in a hundred spends one hour of each day at his gin in ginning season; never sees the cotton after it is gathered unless he happens to ride near the scaffold and looks from a distance of a hundred yards, and declares the specimen very white and clean, when, perhaps, it, on the contrary, may be very leafy and dirty."

Here is the manner in which the ginning is done:

"Under such circumstances, how could there but be complaints of the quality of the staple sent to New-Orleans and other marts of the trade? Every planter knows, that after heavy rains, or even when there has been no rain, a vast quantity of dirt falls with the motes in ginning. I have myself weighed as much as three hundred pounds to the bale; and, notwithstanding this, they never take any pains to see that this is removed as fast as it accumulates, to make room for more. In fact, I have on several occasions mentioned this fact to planters in presence of their overseers. The employer seemed surprised, the overseer declared he never had the motes removed at all. Now, Sir, add this three hundred pounds of dirt to the quantity necessarily blown back by the brush, and you will have some slight solution of this difficulty without any charges of intentional fraud."

As to the picking he says:

"I have often seen the hands on plantations picking cotton with sacks that would hardly hold stalks, they were so torn and full of holes; these sacks dragging on the ground and gathering up pounds of dirt at every few steps. The baskets, too, were with scarcely any bottoms remaining, having been literally worn out, the cotton lying on the ground. Indeed, some overseers do not forbid the hands emptying their cotton on the ground when their sacks are full, and they some distance from the baskets. When this cotton is taken up, some dirt must necessarily come with it. When gathering in wet weather, the hands get into their baskets with muddy feet, and thus toss in some pounds of dirt, in this way making their task easier. These things are never, or rarely, seen by the proprietor; and, consequently, when his merchant writes him that his cotton is a little dusty, he says how can it be? you are surely mistaken."

The business habits of the planters he thus describes:

"How many cotton planters live in their gins, or even spend half their time there? Not one in a thousand. You take a sample of cotton and show it to the planter when he visits your city this Winter, ask him to class it, and with few exceptions, they will call it Ordinary Good Middling, or probably know nothing of the nomenclature of classification at all—don't know the quality of what he himself produces, rarely ever examines it before it leaves his gin. What other class of men know so little of the quality or value of their own production? The cotton planter can tell you how to make a crop, when it should be plowed, when hoed, how deep or how near the plowing should be done—watches his manager closely through the growing season. But when picking begins, he takes his gun and dogs and enters the chase, or else amuses himself in some other way, leaving the most important portion of the year's work to a man that cares for nothing but the quantity of cotton he can boast of having made. Often this man is unscrupulous, and as often positively dishonest. Probably he has a conditional contract with his employer; *gets so many dollars for all he makes over a certain number of bales; thus having every inducement to put up as much leaf and dirt, or, if he is one of the dishonest kind, he may add stones, if they should abound in the neighborhood.*"

If this be the manner in which the rude labors of the plantation are, according to Southern testimony, performed at this moment, how, we should like to be informed, would the rigorous demands of commerce and manufactures, for attention, skill, care and exactitude, be met under such a system? We leave the advocates of non-intercourse to digest these facts at their leisure, reminding them that the main difference between a Yankee manufacturer and a Southern planter resides not in the nature of the men, but in the systems of labor which they are compelled to use, and to which education has accustomed them respectively.

Toombs' Holy Living and Dying.

The announcement of the death of Senator BRODERICK in the Senate on Monday, besides calling forth the eulogies due to the character of the deceased, led to a small discussion between Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, and Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, upon the subject of dueling. Mr. FOSTER somewhat inappropriately took occasion, in concluding his testimony to the late ex-Senator's virtues, to discharge his conscience by an expression of doubt as to whether the manner of Mr. BRODERICK's death did not render him an unfit subject for the posthumous laudations of the body to which he had belonged. The question, he said, was, "Should the Senate pay a tribute to a man who had willfully risked his life in violation of the laws of God and man?"

If this be really the question which was under discussion, it seems to us there is no difficulty whatever in answering it. We can hardly imagine anything more ludicrously absurd than a refusal of the Senate to pay any tribute to BRODERICK's memory because he happened to be killed in a duel, when at least one-half of those who occupy seats in that honorable body are willing to incur the very risk which proved fatal to him, or to expose others to it whenever the occasion may arise. The Senate as a body does not consider dueling as something meriting reproach. On every side of Mr. FOSTER, when he spoke, there sat men ready to kill him or any body else who might afford them the recognized conventional opportunity of doing so. One-half, at least, of his colleagues not only approve of dueling on the open ground, but even of clubbing, battering and bruising people who differ from them in opinion. To conceal a weapon in one's pocket, and lie in wait with a cudgel for some other member, and assault him for words spoken in debate, has become of late years, at Washington, a recognized and approved mode of parliamentary warfare. No member of Congress who does this is ever condemned by the majority of his colleagues. On the contrary, it improves his position, both amongst his political associates and in society in his own neighborhood at home. For men in whose eyes the assault on SUMNER, and the much less unjustifiable, though still indecent, assault on HICKMAN, were legitimate business transactions of a social kind, to refuse to testify to Mr. BRODERICK's merits because he fell in fight, would have been a piece of humbug and hypocrisy very much too barefaced even for our day.

If it is right for the Senate to allow dueling to affect its action in any way, it ought to be towards living duelists, and not towards the memory of dead ones. The composition of the body must undergo a radical change before it can decently preach a homily on either morals or religion over anybody's grave. The discussion of such questions is an exercise to which it is not accustomed, and the less, perhaps, it says about them in its present temper the better.

Mr. FOSTER's well-meant, but ill-timed protest, however, might possibly have passed unnoticed by the greater portion of the public, if it had not unfortunately given Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, one of those opportunities of making his fine abilities ridiculous, of which he always avails himself with such extraordinary avidity. The Senator from Georgia hastens to the perpetration of an absurdity, or the discharge of a piece of rant, with as much clumsy rapidity as a duck to a pond. On this occasion he was not content with testifying to his sense of Mr. BRODERICK's personal and official worth, but took occasion to declare, with that intense self-confidence which characterizes all his utterances, that the "noblest death any man could die was death in a duel." We have too much respect for our readers to treat Mr. TOOMBS' opinion as to the most creditable method of shuffling off this mortal coil to the honor of a serious discussion. There are probably not many of them who attach sufficient importance to his notion of the best mode of living to induce them to weigh seriously his views as to the best manner of dying. What affects us most is the unpleasant fact which his effusions reveal, that it should be possible in the year 1860, for a person of Mr. TOOMBS' unquestionable capacity to be found ventilating his peculiar assortment of ethics on the floor of the Senate of the United States.

His notions of the duty of a patriot he treated us to a few days ago, and there was no difficulty in recognizing them as possessing the closest resemblance to those of all of the most notorious pirates and buccaneers. These gentlemen always make it a point of honor to be ready, in case they cannot have their own way, and what they consider a proper division of the plunder, to fire a pistol into the powder-magazine, and blow up themselves and everybody else. Mr. TOOMBS declared his intention in like manner, in case the affairs of this country are not conducted in the style which he and his associates think best, to lay hold of some "pillars" on which his imagination has made the Republic to rest, and pulling them down, involve us all in a common ruin. He is ready, in short, to bring down upon thirty millions of human beings the horrors of civil war and anarchy, rather than that the Toombs views of Government should not be fully carried out. If CICERO got out of patience when he saw CATILINE in his place in the Senate, sitting clothed in the calm of consummate impudence, and in his perfectly wrong mind, though the arch-conspirator at least forbore to announce openly to the conscript and others his views on public affairs, what would he have thought of the sublime audacity of TOOMBS, of Georgia, loudly declaiming treason within the Capitol walls.

Having thus treated us to his notion of the duty of a patriot, the Georgian Senator now serves up his notion of the best way by which a Christian citizen of the United States can depart from this life. This best way simply consists in being murdered by a Judge of the Supreme Court while attempting to murder the Judge; the cause being, an expression of doubt as to the Judge's fitness for his office.

We now know Mr. TOOMBS' views both of public and private duty, and we commend to the attention of the country the fact that the person who holds them and utters them is not an obscure fanatic nor a mere pot-house politician, but the representative of a sovereign State in a council of sovereigns, and that he is not there by accident, but by the deliberate choice of a free and powerful constituency. It is one of the theories of publicists that society in all parts of the world is rapidly progressing in civilization; but we honestly confess our fear that such phenomena as Mr. TOOMBS will prove a serious obstacle to its successful establishment with all candid minds.

Party and the Post-Office.

The Senate's amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill was rejected yesterday in the House by a decisive vote—the Republicans generally voting against it. The effect of this rejection will be to delay indefinitely the passage of the bill. It must now go back to the Senate, and, with renewed discussion and Committees of Conference, and all the complications of legislation, weeks may elapse before final action can be taken on it. In the meantime, the creditors of the Government must manage to get along as they can without their pay, and the country must be reconciled, as best it may, to the probability that a salutary measure of reform, the adoption of which on its own merits, public sentiment, if public sentiment were regarded, would have made compulsory on members, will be defeated, at least for this session of Congress, on merely and baldly technical grounds.

The one objection urged to the amendment has been that it would prevent immediate action on the bill; whereas if members had been willing to forego the discussion of a subject, about which there is, in reality, nothing new to be said on either side, the amendment could have been adopted, and the bill put on its passage at once. It is a somewhat singular commentary on this objection, and on the sincerity with which it was urged, that a motion was made by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, whose lead was followed by the Republicans generally, that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the election of a Printer.

The Republican members of the House have done themselves no credit, and we should be glad to believe they have done their party no service, by defeating in this small and frivolous way at once an act of simple honesty and a measure of imperatively needed Reform. They have been governed, unquestionably, by a scandalous regard to the advantages which they hope the franking privilege may give them over their opponents in the coming Presidential campaign. No party in this country has ever advanced such clamorous claims to high and magnanimous principle in the conduct of public affairs as the Republicans, and we doubt whether all the small help which they may obtain in the coming canvass from the use of Congressional names to compel the people into paying the postal expenses of partisan campaigning, will counterbalance the contempt which will be excited in all right-minded men by such contrasts as this act offers between the purity of their professions and the paltriness of their performance. The practical conversion of both houses of Congress into mere party conventions working for caucus purposes, is fast culminating to completeness. It is making the duties of public legislation perfectly secondary, in the view of our representatives, to the exigencies of partisan tactics. Our members of Congress and our Senators go to Washington now, not to attend to our interests, nor to make laws, but simply to attend to their own affairs and to make Presidents.

St. Valentine's Day.

Whether the good St. Valentine was a burly bishop, or but a simple priest, still remains an open question; but all the world is agreed, we believe, that he was a kind and gentle saint as ever lived, and for his many deeds of love and charity became the unconscious patron of emotions which we are unfortunately bound to believe his own ascetic heart was never suffered to indulge. The martyr of CLAUDIUS has played the Friar to all the Romeos and Juliets of Christendom for thrice five hundred years—a friar most Christian and democratic—disdaining no condition in life, but rapping with an equal double knock at the hut of the peasant and at the palace of the prince. He has been the carrier-pigeon of centuries; the derider of locksmiths has invoked him in every land which owns a chapel or a saint, and turned to the fourteenth of February as the true May-day of the lover's year. Verily, if the good old confessor himself was, from his own honest heart, disposed to exclaim, with POPE'S Eloise,

"How happy is the blameless Vestal's lot!
The world forgetting, by the world forgot,"

he must have wondered often, gazing from his supra-lunar sphere, at the "strange uses" which his venerable name has served. Beatified himself, through celibate devotion, he has done as little for "single blessedness" as the fatalizing Vishnu of the Hindoos. His share in the *acta sanctorum*, could it be fully set forth in solemn statistics, would fill the disciples of MALTHUS with irrepressible indignation. The Last Minstrel of Sir WALTER is his proper laureate, singing in his seductive fashion, how

"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below, and saints above,
For Love is Heaven and Heaven is Love."

We cannot, therefore, record, without a certain regret and dissatisfaction, the undeniable waning in these later years of the benignant custom which made Valentine's Day a gentle, courteous festival to our forefathers and foremothers through so many ages. The decline and fall of St. Valentine is a not altogether wholesome sign, for it implies, we fancy, not that love-making is going out of fashion, but that it is growing less tender and fanciful than of old—a change by no means to be commended. When all days and all seasons are Valentine's days, we may be sure that none will be. Anniversaries are less the cause than the consequence of the feeling which prompts the observance; and the poetic light which gilded the morning of the 14th of February in all young eyes through so many hundred years of Christian history, made the whole year brighter. It was at no very remote day that the keeping of this season began generally to die out. Those of us who used to hang delighted over the wonderful pages of *Cruikshank's Comic Almanac*, can well remember how invariable and how genial a theme his pencil found in St. Valentine's Day, and the postman playing Cupid. ROWLAND HILL, too, that Luther of letters, has recorded in black and white the fact that only twenty years ago the mails of England fairly laughed under their added burden on that happy day.

Then came the "Lower Empire" of the Saint. His votaries ceased to be poets and became buffoons, and his pleasant missives were degraded into vulgar vehicles of silly caricature, and indecent impertinence. On this side the water, we fear, this descent has reached its irrevocable term, and ST. VALENTINE will subside again ere long altogether from his mission of matrimony, back into the sterile calendar of holy bachelors. We shall bid him farewell with no light heart; for when the Christian Saint has left us it may well be that in our passion for universal suffrage we shall revive those heathen Lupercalia in which young men balloted for the names of young maidens; a practice neither poetically beautiful, nor practically useful, and fit only to be classed with those odious customs of Leap-Year which the observer sadly sees even now growing upon our rural populations, unsexing womanhood; and feeding all that is least reverent, least dignified, and least comely in our national character and ways.

FROM ALBANY.

A Balance-of-Power Party Projected.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The following has been very privately circulated among those believed to be entirely reliable in the State:

AMERICAN BALANCE-POWER PARTY IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1860.

DEAR SIR: It has been deemed advisable in consultation with others, that a Convention of three Delegates from each county, composed of those who supported the Union ticket in this State, meet at Binghamton Feb. 15, at 10 A. M., at the Exchange Hotel, to reorganize our State in conjunction with the National Union Party. It is important that you should secretly make arrangements in your county and appear yourself as one of the delegates, or that for security the credentials of the delegates be countersigned by you in your own handwriting. The object is to advise and consult upon what final action we shall unite upon in order to perfect our union. We have every reason to expect hearty concurrence in the movement.

(Signed,)
J. L. SMITH,
ERASTUS BROOKS,
J. T. HEADLEY,
ANSON SHERMAN,
CHAS. B. FREEMAN,
} Committee.

In accordance with the call, which has been sent to only one reliable man in each County, several balance-of-power Americans have gone up to Binghamton to-day.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Quite a large number of remonstrances were presented by nearly all the Senators, against the removal of the East River steamboats from their present landings. Also, a large number against the *Pro Rata* bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE presented a petition for a ferry between Riverhead, Sag Harbor and Greenport.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to amend the Act for the incorporation of Religious Societies, allowing them to hold real estate whose annual income shall not exceed $15,000.

Mr. GRANT introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes relative to mock auctions. It provides that if any auctioneer sells goods under a false representation of their value, or sells goods by the piece which do not all hold out equal in value to the sample, he shall forfeit the goods to the buyer, pay back the money, and also pay a fine of $25, the half of which shall go to the informer. He gives any Judge, Mayor, or Justice, having criminal jurisdiction, the power to enforce the penalty or imprison the offender.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to charter the American Museum.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Several members who were absent yesterday appeared at the bar of the House, made explanations, and were excused.

Mr. FLAGLER, from the Pro Rata Committee, submitted the balance of testimony taken before the Committee. This report contains Mr. COBB's speech in favor of the *Pro Rata* bill, with sundry revisions and additions.

Being General Order day, the House went into Committee of the Whole, the discussion of the bill authorizing the laying a double railroad track in Brooklyn and Newtown occupying most of the session.

The Wallabout Martyrs' bill was reported favorably.

Mr. COLVIN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill in favor of the anti-renters, changing the law of landlord and tenant so as to meet their cases.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to refer back the report.

After a sharp skirmish the motion prevailed by a vote of 14 to 14, and the President casting the deciding vote for recommittal.

The Canal Appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee with provisions for the extension of the Chenango and the completion of the Champlain canals, and with the appropriations for the Erie and other canals reduced.

The Governor's Message was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COLVIN replied at length to the remarks of Senator HAMMOND, contending that the Governor had brought up unnecessarily the question of Slavery in his annual message. The Democratic Party held that the people of the Territories have the exclusive power to settle their own affairs in their own way, Slavery forming no exception to the exercise of that power. The Democratic Party hold that Congress shall not interfere with Slavery in the Territories, but shall abstain and desist therefrom, and that the doctrines of the Republican Party were diametrically opposed to these principles. Mr. CALVIN ably and boldly vindicated the doctrine of the popular sovereignty of the people of the Territories, quoting from the Cincinnati Platform and Mr. BUCHANAN's letter of acceptance, to prove that such was the doctrine avowed by the Democratic Party—North and South, East and West. Any departure from it must discourage and destroy the party. He attacked the Democrats who aban

demned that platform, unsparingly, and expressed his belief that the Popular Sovereignty banner would be again borne aloft in the next Presidential campaign.

The bill to prevent the stockholders of corporations from voting by proxy was ordered to a third reading,—amended so as to apply only to Railroad Corporations.

The bill to prevent and punish prize fighting was taken up in Committee of the Whole. After strong opposition on the ground that it violated the Constitutional guarantee that no man shall be obliged to testify against himself, an amendment was inserted that no man testifying shall be liable to prosecution for being present at a fight, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to regulate the rate of interest on loan or forbearance of money was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Burnett moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Milliken spoke at length in support of the bill. He deemed the present law one of the most unjust upon the statute book. One-half of the pleas of usury now put in are ungrounded, and only made by dishonorable men, who desire to evade or postpone the payment of just or legal contracts. The aversion which the Court and jury always manifest towards those who avail themselves of the present law and plead usury, and the sympathy always evinced for the party losing his principal, were sufficient evidence of the unjust character of the law.

Mr. Barnett denounced the law as an attempt to legislate for the strong against the weak.

Mr. Wiley declared that those who supported the bill were advocates of Shylocks. It was not the farmers of the State, but the usurers who asked this law.

Mr. Milliken replied, defending the principle of the proposed reform. Usurers did not ask for this bill, for it would be a more effectual safeguard against exorbitant rates of interest than the present law can be. The existing law is violated every day, and is only the rogue's protection.

After a warm debate,

Mr. Law said the subject was of too much importance to warrant striking out the enacting clause. He thought the time should be given for a thorough discussion of the question on its merits and without prejudice. He moved to report progress.

This motion prevailed, and then, after considering several local bills, the Assembly adjourned.

From our Albany Correspondent.

A CALL OF THE HOUSE—THE PROXY BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—THE WALLABOUT MARTYRS—CITY RAILROADS—MOCK AUCTIONEERS—INSURING FIDELITY—THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT—PRO RATA—EXECUTIVE SESSION, ETC., ETC.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1860.

Once in each session we must have enacted the farce of "a call of the House." It came off yesterday in the Assembly, and about fifty members were found on the wrong side of the bar. This morning an hour and a half was used up in hearing excuses and apologies. The House was lenient and excused each and all. How could it do otherwise, when, in almost every instance, "there was a woman in the case?" One had a sick wife, another a sweetheart, and one was caught in the good company of a half dozen bewitchers—enough to hold a score of Assemblymen from their places in the House. After they had all purged themselves of their contempt, the "general orders" were taken up, and on those the House was fast intent the balance of the session.

The bill to prevent stockholders in railroads from voting by proxy was ordered to a third reading, by a good round majority. It will pass the next time the Speaker announces "third reading of bills."

There were no other bills of general importance up—in fact, as yet there have none of that character escaped from the hands of the Committees. As a distinguished member of the Upper House would say, "The marked cards ain't dealt yet." If the House adopts the Senate resolution to go over from the 17th to the 27th, I do not think anything of consequence will turn up until after the recess. Then you may count on active measures.

I understand that order has been brought out of the chaos in which City Railroad promoters have been tumbling about for some months back. "Crystallization has taken place." It was whispered this morning, by one who has a large development of the faculty of acquiring information, and but a moderate protruberance of the bump of giving down, I judge, from his gyrations, (he described a circle,) following this announced crystallizing, that the combination is completed, and the ring closed. Now, then, commences the grand struggle—those outside to break through the charmed circle, those inside to keep it intact. Before it is over it will be a very pretty fight. Some see success to the one side, some to the other. These are interested spectators. The great body of disinterested lookers-on are wishing and rather expecting a new edition of the legend of the Kilkenny-cat fight.

Anti-Rentism had a brief *status* in the Senate this morning. Mr. Colvin, its friend and promoter, reported as from the majority of the Judiciary Committee (for the consideration of the Senate) such a bill as he thought would secure the rights of landholders. Mr. Hammond, a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked to have the bill referred back, upon the ground that he had never had it before him. The vote on sending back was a tie—14 to 14—but Lieut.-Gov. Campbell voted Aye, and that carried it.

The Committee on Militia and Public Defence have reported favorably on the bill to cause a monument to be erected over the bones of the Wallabout martyrs. The bill appoints Commissioners to cause this to be done. The expense to be paid by volunteer subscriptions, so far as they will go, and the balance to be made up by a tax. This is right and proper. Such a monument should have been erected years ago. The President of the Commission named in the bill is Hon. Samuel Sloan, Ex-Senator from Brooklyn. His name is a sufficient guarantee that the duty will be performed promptly, and that the expense will be no more than is necessary.

Senator Manierre introduced a queer customer in the Senate this morning, being a petition for the incorporation of a company "to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust and profit." Who would take stock in such an enterprise? Not I, unless I could be assured that the company would not venture a risk upon Gov. Morgan's appointees. With that proviso I don't know but that the shares might invite investments.

Senator Grant is after your mock auctioneers—those enterprising gentlemen who are forever giving away such bargains in the very centre and jostle of your most crowded thoroughfares. He proposes to make the bundling of a lot of articles, and putting them at so much a piece, a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $25 for each offence. The process is very summary, and as one-half of the fine goes to the informer, it is presumed "information to convict" can be had in plenty. Perhaps so—but it will be a strong law that holds those sharpers tight to the bull ring.

Mr. Colvin is talking about the Governor's Message to-day—third in the chorus of which Messrs. Lawrence and Hammond have played first and scond parts. Mr. Colvin is against the theory of "an irrepressible conflict," but he will not make that objection too prominent in his speech. He will round it off, ease it down, deal quietly with it—giving you instead of open attack a whole battery of sophistry and evasion, that if turned back on him will not "hurt bad." He represents the same territory in the Senate that Mr. Corning did in the House of Representatives, and he will be mindful of the political shipwreck of that gentleman on the breakers of Lecompton. So he will draw it mild about "the inevitable nigger," and hurl all his thunder against the more vulnerable parts of the Republican citadel.

We are likely to have a busy day both in the Senate and Assembly to-morrow. In the Assembly the *Pro Rata* bill is the special order, with an indication that its friends are strong enough to put it through without let or hindrance. By the way, speaking of *Pro Rata*, if your Commercial Editor continues to place reliance on the information sent to the Associated Press, and to base operations or opinions on the data thus received, he will wake up some morning and find himself, "a very, very lame duck." The thousand stories which get currency from here are the veriest fictions—notoriously so.

The Senate has an Executive session to-morrow. It will probably be an interesting pow-wow. The Governor and his friends have been very busy—so, probably, have those who would prevent the confirmation of bad and unfit men. Accessions are claimed on both sides. One says Messrs. Connolly, Kelly and McLeod Murphy will not again vote to confirm. Others say that three Republican Senators, who before voted to reject, will now vote to confirm—while two who before voted to confirm, will now vote to reject. If these changes are made, as indicated, there will be *nineteen* against—not the Governor, but the nominees he has been so weak (and wicked because weak) as to make. If the contrary of this result is produced, it will be another testimonial to the efficacy of "the screw," for nothing but "the screw" could have effected the change.

LEO.

Appeal for a Poor Widow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the basement of a small house in Eighteenth-street resides a very poor and industrious American widow, who, when able, supports herself principally by binding gaiters for shoe dealers; but much of the time during the last six months she has been unable to do so in consequence of severe illness and also inability to procure work when able to labor. Meantime her expenses have been accumulating, until finally she has been obliged to pawn nearly every article of necessary clothing to obtain money for rent, and thus save herself from being turned out of doors. Some kind friends brought her a few necessaries and attended her when ill, or the poor woman would have perished alone in her room. Her character for integrity can be vouched for by many good people in this City who know her well, but who, unfortunately, are also in such circumstances that they are unable to assist her. She needs money at once, to pay rent, and redeem her clothing from the pawn-shops. Shall this honest and noble-hearted woman be allowed to famish in our midst?

Contributions for her relief may be sent to Dr. T. H. Banks, No. 500 Canal-street, who will cheerfully act as treasurer, and sacredly pay over to this deserving woman whatever a generous and liberal public may see fit to donate to her.

R.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1860.

William Fee, charged with the murder of an unknown woman near Clyde, N. Y., has been found guilty by the jury, and was sentenced to be hung on the 2d of March. In reply to the question whether he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him, Fee answered: "Yes, Sir; I am as innocent of the charge as any man in this house." Much excitement was created while the trial was in progress, by an alleged attempt to shoot an important witness against Fee.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Knight Templars of New-Jersey.

Burlington, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The Knight Templars of the State of New-Jersey met in this City to-day and elected the following officers: Wm. H. Daggett, E. G. Commander; E. C. Taylor, E. Deputy G. Commander; Theophilus Fiske, G. Generalissimo; John Hilton, G. Captain-General; W. Wallace Goodwin, G. Senior Warden; E. T. R. Applegate, G. Junior Warden; G. B. Edwards, G. Treasurer; C. G. Milnor, G. Recorder; T. J. Corson, G. Standard-bearer; A. G. Gilkyson, G. Sword-bearer; F. Gauntt, G. Warden. The officers were publicly installed in the evening by Sir Knight Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, who acted as proxy for the Grander Master of the United States.

Movements of Hon. John Hickman.

Westchester, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Hon. John Hickman arrived here this evening, on a visit home. He was received at the dépôt by an immense crowd, and an appropriate welcome address by Wm. B. Waddell. He responded in a brief but eloquent speech, which was most enthusiastically applauded. A large crowd, headed by a band of music, then escorted him to his residence.

Fires.

STORES AT MEXICO, N. Y.

Oswego, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

A fire broke out in Mexico, N. Y., this morning. Whitney Block, in which was Whitney & Skinner's Bank was burnt, together with numerous stores. The loss is heavy and but little was saved.

CITY HALL, COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL, AT CARBONDALE.

Carbondale, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Our City Hall and Court-house, and the jail attached, were this morning set on fire by a person named Higgins, and entirely destroyed. Higgins perished in the flames. The fire is still raging, and other property is in danger.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the week:

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	59,993,800
Specie	4,462,700
Amount due from other Banks	6,593,700
Amount due to other Banks	7,426,500
Deposits	17,271,600
Circulation	6,364,000

Italian Opera in Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The opera of "La Traviata" was given here this evening, in fine style, by the artists attached to the New-York Academy of Music. Notwithstanding there were threatening indications of bad weather, a large, brilliant and appreciative audience gathered together and enthusiastically welcomed them. This is the first time that grand opera was ever performed in this city.

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Mr. H. F. French on Farm Drainage—Subsidiary Discussions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Yale College, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1860.

Last evening at 7½ o'clock, a very respectable audience had assembled to listen to a lecture from Hon. H. F. French, of Exeter, N. H., on Farm Drainage. Mr. French's reputation as author of the best work yet published in this country upon this subject, had given us reason to expect a valuable lecture, and the interest with which all listened to his plain statements of facts, is good evidence that we were not disappointed.

The general subject of drainage, said he, includes not only farm drainage, but the drainage of cities and highway drainage. One of the greatest sources of deterioration of land in this country is produced by carrying the elements of fertility to the cities, in the form of produce, and allowing it to be washed into the rivers and lost. Efforts have been made in some places to carry back these elements of fertility by means of a system of drains. This has already been done in Edinburgh. Highway drainage is important to the farmer, and I have no doubt that one dollar expended in thoroughly removing the water from many of our roads by means of good drains would accomplish more than several dollars spent in carting dirt on to them. City and road drainage form no part of farm drainage, and of this I shall proceed to speak.

The first question which presents itself to our consideration is, what land requires draining? Some say all land requires it, but this is a fallacy. There is a vast amount of land which would not be materially improved by this process. The greater part of New-England is already naturally underdrained. All land, however, which is overflowed in the summer, such as marshes and fens, requires drainage. There are thousands of acres of this description along our sea coast, which, if reclaimed, would be much more valuable than our upland. The Lincolnshire fens are of this description, and they now produce more than 50 fifty bushels of wheat to the acre. A lake in Holland, containing 40,000 acres, which was thirteen feet below tide-water, has been reclaimed and is now in a high state of cultivation. Embankments are built to shut out the tide and the water is pumped out by steam-power. Second, we have all over the country swamp and bog land. Since 1850 the General Government has given 60,000,000 of this land to the States in which it is situated, and there is much more already in the hands of cultivators. These swamps contain the deposits of centuries, and if drained, would be valuable. Third, all dry land which is too wet to till, and too wet for the crop during growth, should be drained. By this means it may be cultivated one or two months earlier in the Spring, which is often a great advantage. Land on side hills which is cold, and from which springs burst out, needs draining.

In England it has been estimated by competent engineers that one half of the land needs draining, and so well has the work been begun, that 1,360,000 acres have been completed. In our Western States there is frequently a loss of one-third and even one-half of the crop of wheat, which is no doubt caused by want of drainage. In England the average yield of wheat is about 28 bushels to the acre, while in this country it is only nine bushels. One of the causes of the greater yield in that country is no doubt attributable to underdrains. The necessity of draining depends in part upon the quantity of rain that falls during the year. In England this never amounts to more than 24 inches and they never have a fall exceeding one inch in twenty-four hours; the average in New-England is about forty-two inches, and frequently we have a fall of two or three inches in twenty-four hours. From this we see the greater importance of adopting some means for carrying off all that is not necessary to the growth of the crops. So again, the necessity for underdraining depends in part on the depth to which the land freezes. Land that is full of water freezes deeper in Winter and cannot be worked early in the Spring, besides the coldness of such soils often produces decay in seeds and thus a failure in the crop. Draining would remedy this to a great extent.

At this point Mr. French's hour was up, and he persisted in closing, though many were in favor of his continuing his lecture.

Hon. Josiah Quincy inquired how long it required to reclaim a salt marsh after the water had been removed? to which Mr. French replied that, in about three years, it would be in a condition to cultivate.

At the close of the lecture, Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., offered the following resolution in relation to Dr. Grant's losses by the recent gale:

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with sentiments of the deepest regret and sympathy of the misfortune which has befallen Dr. Grant, of Iona Island, in the loss during the gale of last week of an important part of his grape houses and plant structures, a disaster which is all the more distressing to us inasmuch as this distinguished cultivator was, at the time of his loss, absent from his home as our guest and for our benefit, contributing by his truly valuable instructions to our enjoyment and improvement.

On motion of Judge Miller, it was adopted unanimously.

Before the morning lecture a discussion was had, G. M. Atwater, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., in the chair, on the general subject of grasses. Levi Bartlett, Esq., of New-Hampshire, exhibited several specimens, one a tall meadow oat-grass, very productive but not very nutritious, though eaten readily by cattle; another, the well-known orchard-grass; a third, fuel-meadow grass, very valuable for lands overflowed and a deposit left on them. He exhibited also stalks of the Northern clover four feet in length; also Hungarian grass or millet.

At the arrival of the lecture hour the discussion was stopped, and Judge French gave his second lecture on Drainage.

The most primitive method, said he, is by means of open ditches. They should be cut with sloping sides to prevent washing. The great objections to them are, first, their expense; second, the earth thrown out must be carted away; third, it is difficult to keep them open; fourth, they are in the way; fifth, they take up too much room; sixth, they do not act equally on the land; and seventh, they carry off the water so rapidly that it washes out the sides of the drain and carries with it many fertilizers.

The second mode of draining is by means of brush laid in the bottom of ditches and covered with dirt. These work well as long as they last, but are easily obstructed, and not permanent.

The third method is what is called mole drainage. This can be used only on clay soils. It consists in driving a mole or plug through the soil at the depth of about three feet. The hole left by the mole remains open and carries off the water. They may be useful in some districts, but are not reliable.

Fourth, stone drains. These are next best to tile, but their great expense makes them objectionable. Fifth, tile drains. This method is the best yet adopted. The best shape for the tile is that of a pipe with a round bore and a round external surface. There is no reason why good tile are not as desirable as stone. Collars are [illegible] the tile in their places, [illegible] the [illegible] of the land, their shape and [illegible]. Such tile are too small, as they are easily obstructed and do not carry off the water fast enough. To-morrow the Judge speaks on the effects of drainage.

The Hawesville Tragedy.

LETTER FROM DR. DAVISON—HIS INSANITY AND DEATH—CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

From the Louisville Democrat.

Hawesville, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1860.

The excitement has somewhat subsided here. The Coroner has been holding an inquest over the body of Dr. H. A. Davison since yesterday evening. The following has been elicited:

William Davison (a son of the deceased) stated that he knew nothing of his father's intentions, but says he acted quite strange for some time past. He produced two letters, one to his wife and one to his sons, from Dr. H. A. Davison. The letter to his wife is as follows:

Hawesville, Ky., February 4.

My Dear Wife and Children: This day I leave unknown to you and every person on earth for the spiritual regions—it is not *the fear of trouble here* that causes me to select this mode of departure * * * * for months past I have weighed well the circumstances that control this county and see no chance for justice. If a poor man has the Stereetts and McAdams with him, he is sure of and more than his just rights; if against him he stands no more chance than a feather in a furnace:—if this does not cause *Woe Woe Woe Woe Woe* unto all that is good and virtuous in this county, I am willing (as no peaceable means can ever subdue vicious and unprincipled *wealth* such as we have here. I have tried for over thirty years) to lay down my life that a portion of the blighting cause that has cast its withering influence over the land of my birth for over a quarter century may be removed and a chance given to the good and virtuous to live in friendship—that a fair fame may be once established in this county before she goes out of existence.

Ma, do not suppose my love of family has grown less. My love of all that is good and virtuous has only increased, but I cannot stand the idea of having the bare lies sworn by influential men necessary to imprison me, and then a midnight assassination such as is meditated. I choose rather to die, and in doing so, to relieve all I can of trouble. * * * Grieve not for me, however unjust the world may be to my memory I leave with a clear conscience of having done the best in my power under the circumstances. * * * I never was so before so fully convinced of the influence of wealth—if prayer could avail anything the desire should be send forth that wealth seek the vaults of honest and just men only * * * you have five sons and I know the material they are made of, therefore I know they will never forsake you.

Farewell to you all, and give my love to all good people wherever found. H. A. DAVISON.

N. B.—I have been the persecutor of these devils until my patience is exhausted. H. A. DAVISON.

He signed his name in a bold, full hand. Another letter was also handed in by his son. It is as as follows:

Hawesville, Ky., Jan. 20.

My Dear Jane—(his wife)—That I have left you so unexpectedly to you, it is not because I loved you less, but that I have *loved you more.*

Yours in eternity, HARDIN A. DAVISON.

Written in a very large, full hand upon the envelope was the following:

My Children—If I should disappear in any way, I want you immediately to open this letter, but under no other circumstances must it be opened.

H. A. DAVISON.

It is evident, from the above letters, that he intended to destroy himself, and that he has had the thing in contemplation for several weeks. It is now evident that he held the basket containing the "bomb" on his arm. All the persons in the house testified that when he entered the store he had something under his cloak, (he always wore a cloak,) when he approached the fire, at the back part of the store, (they were all sitting by the fire.) When he came close to, or among them, he stooped a little, and they heard something click, and almost instantly the report of the bomb followed, and the house was in ruins. How any escaped with their lives is a miracle. He entered, it appears, to get the Messrs. McAdams, too. They are both gentlemen of high-toned principles, and greatly esteemed by the whole county. They are gentlemen of the highest order. It is a fortunate thing they did not fall victims.

There were fifty or sixty persons examined, but nothing elicited that implicated an person as being connected with the sad affair. Mr. Hathhorn, tinner, of Cannelton, Ind., testified to having made the box; it was to hold five quarts. Davison is to be buried this evening. Excitement has entirely ceased. Hon. Wm. Stereett is yet very low! it is quite doubtful as to his recovery. Should he die, this county will be robbed of one of its best citizens. J. G. Duncan is quite low, but improving. All the rest are improving very fast.

Who Shall be the Democratic Candidate for President?

HON. JOHN FORSYTH PRONOUNCES IN FAVOR OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Hon. John Forsyth has written a long letter to the Editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, in reply to an attack of that journal on him for his course in the recent Democratic Convention of Alabama.

After defending the principle of Popular Sovereignty, he says:

"As for the "traitor Douglas," permit me, with all respect, to observe that, if you live an hundred years, and exert all the talents with which Nature has endowed you, you never can accomplish a tenth part of what that "traitor" has done in defending the constitutional rights of the South, and breasting and checking the torrent of Black Republicanism. With you gentlemen, on slave soil, it is an easy matter to float with the current, advocate a cause of universal popularity, and make eloquent appeals to responsive readers. But this "traitor" has met our enemies on their own ground, and in their strongholds—he has "carried the war into Africa"—he has maintained our cause amid hootings and revilings and imprecations, under the deep cry of "traitor" raised against him among his own people, and in the teeth of storms of popular indignation, mobs and hangings and burnings in effigy, which would have appalled a man less brave and less firmly fixed in the consciousness of manly, patriotic and constitutional duty. Grant that his theory of "popular sovereignty" is wrong, shall all his past suffering, daring intrepidity and gallant achievement in the cause of the South be forgotten, and "traitor" be his epithet and reward from the generous and chivalric people of the South? Passion says "yes;" but the time will come when reason and justice, pronounced in the deep and earnest tones of the Southern voice, will say "no."

Already the virulence of unjust denunciation of this statesman is producing a reaction in the public mind. You have done more for the advancement of Douglas than I have. Men are beginning to identify his name with the cause of conservatism, law, order, and the Constitution, and to inquire *why it is* that he is the mark and the victim of the advocates of violent, extreme and disruptive political measures? For, remember, he is just as much abused by the Black Republicans of the North as he is by you and other gentlemen of your fiery school at the South. The "second sober thought of the people" which, luckily for our political happiness, is ever behind to correct the errors of intemperance and passion in their leaders and servants, cannot fail to note this fact and put a proper interpretation upon it. A few more Presses like yours, and a few more Conventions like the late one in this city, will make Stephen A. Douglas a popular man in Alabama.

He then corrects some errors, which he claims the *Advertiser* has fallen into, and concludes as follows:

The South has now no issue with the Federal Government on the Slavery question—not one. They are all settled, and all settled with Southern concurrence and consent. The only issue left is a practical one, and it is whether, with the aid of the constitutional men of the North and West, we have the voting strength to defeat the Black Republicans in a Presidential contest. Your course and that of the majority of the Convention is hostile to a fair trial of this issue of votes, because its inevitable effect is to weaken *our* side and to strengthen that of the common enemy. It was to such a suicidal course as this that I applied the, to you, objectionable word "crazy." Well, "crazy" is a very good and expressive adjective, and though used with no disrespect to any gentleman who differs with me, is peculiarly applicable to all intemperate, disorganizing, hot-headed action, wherein zeal gets the better of reason and judgment. Such I am constrained to believe was the character of the work of the late Convention. And I venture to think that, in less than twelve months you and your friends who constitute the majority in that body will come to my opinion, and if you do not use the word "crazy," you will at least be forced to admit that its action was premature, injudicious and ill-advised in the last degree. Nay, I have reason to believe that some of you are already beginning to be conscious of a suspicion that you have danced a little "ahead of the music" and outrun the judgment and the will of the Democracy of the State.

As for my friend and little hero, "the traitor Douglas," you have unquestionably given him a lift for which I must return my thanks. Only last night I was shown a letter from a well-informed politician in Washington to a friend in this city, which states that the Douglas men in the metropolis "are in ecstacies at the course of the Convention," and thinks that the Alabama disruptionists have made "a ten strike" for the Little Giant.

So, by your leave, gentlemen, I shall have to proceed in the career of political duty I have undertaken. The battle is just begun, and if I live, you will hear from me in its course and progress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Free Blacks in Maryland.—A proposition is before the Legislature of Maryland to forbid future manumissions of slaves, and to give free colored people the option to leave the State or be reënslaved. The Baltimore *Daily Exchange* opposes both branches of this measure, and observes of the latter: "In Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Hartford and Washington counties, there are over 43,000 free blacks who are employed in menial services and in agricultural operations. Of these there are in Baltimore County alone more than 7,000 males, between fifteen and sixty years of age. The withdrawal of such a proportion of the laboring class could not but be severely felt by all, and to many of the smaller farmers it would be absolutely ruinous. The demand for laborers, thus suddenly created, could not possibly be supplied in time to prevent the most disastrous consequences."

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
[illegible] machine [illegible]
[illegible] machine [illegible]
The family sewing machine, A [illegible]
The family sewing machine [illegible]
Hemming gauges [illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $80. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 183 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
Give notice
That they are now prepared to make sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Either at the residences of parties breaking up housekeeping, or at their spacious salesrooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Mrs. Wadham takes pleasure in announcing to her friends and the public that she has opened a LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING AND HAIR-DYEING BOUDOIR, AT No 861 BROADWAY, Third Door above 17th-st.
Mrs. WADHAM'S establishment will be conducted on a different plan from any heretofore adopted in this City.
Female artists will be employed exclusively, and everything that taste and refinement can suggest will be brought into requisition, in order to render her rooms a favorite resort for ladies requiring the services of a Coiffeuse.
Particular attention given to the arrangement of Bridal Veils.
Private rooms for Hair-dyeing.
Ladies attended at their own residences, when preferred.
Hair Washes, Pomades, Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c., &c., specially selected for ladies' use, constantly on hand.
Mrs. WADHAM is permitted to refer to some of the first ladies in this City.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.
Gentlemen: The printing establishment, No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 46 Ann-st., occupied by ourselves and Robert Bonner, of the *New-York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire; the stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank-bills, were in one of your Champion Safes, and, after being exposed for 30 hours to the fiery ordeal, has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other Safe but yours.
WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Something New!—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER AND GAUGE COMBINED, just patented, simple, hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side, applied to any Sewing Machine by any one, in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE $5. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, (with complete instructions,) postage paid. Send for a circular. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Rupture Varicocele, Piles, Prolapsus Ani, and enlarged veins of the extremities. Physicians and others are invited to examine the new appliances for the above maladies at No. 448 Broome-st.
J. W. RIGGS, M. D.

MARRIED.

Whiston—Brewester.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Jan. 13, by Rev. B. Peters, Charles B. Whiston to Miss Racillia Ann Brewester.

DIED.

Morrison.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 12, William Morrison, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., (Rev. Dr. Thompson's,) on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

D'Abranches.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 11, Georgia Garcia d'Abranches, only child of J. A. and Georgia d'Abranches, aged 5 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

Roberts.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 13, William Roberts, Esq., a native of Lancashire, England, in the 77th year of his age. He was formerly well known in the commercial circles of this City, of which he was a resident for upwards of 44 years.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, from his late residence, No. 102 Prince-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Leveridge.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 13, suddenly, George P., infant son of George P. and Catharine M. Leveridge, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Wednesday) Feb. 15, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 231 Madison-st.

Ellis.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 13, Kelita S. Ellis, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 29 East 31st-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

Griggs.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 14, after a long and painful illness, Helen Augusta, only daughter of the late Stephen Griggs.

Notice of funeral will be given in Thursday's papers.

Houston.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Sarah E. Houston, aged 31 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, C. J. and F. W. Day, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Charles J. Day, No. 196 West 18th-st., without further invitation.

Higgins.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, Andrew Foster, Jr., only son of A. Foster and Sarah H. Higgins, aged 7 months and 5 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Blodgett.—The relatives and friends of the late Miss Cornelia T. Blodgett, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Betts.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 14, after a brief illness, Thomas E. Betts, eldest son of Thomas Betts, Esq., in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Victory Engine Company No. 13, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., (Rev. Dr. Partridge,) on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Pelor.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 13, Mary Pelor, relict of the late Capt. George Pelor, of New-Rochelle, in the 86th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Fredericks, also of her son, John Jordan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., from corner Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

Gritman.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 13, William Gritman, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, from his late residence, at 1½ o'clock, and from the Presbyterian Church, at Jamaica, at 2 o'clock.

Ingate.—At Bedford, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 13, Jas. W. Ingate, of the firm of Murray & Ingate, of this City, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 2½ o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

Barstow.—At Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 13, Nellie Jones, youngest child of Capt. John E. and Eliza Barstow.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Woodstock, this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Atwell.—At Theresa, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 7, Rev. James Atwell, of Chittenango, N. Y., for 35 years a preacher in the Oneida Conference, aged 62 years and 8 months.

Stevens.—In Danbury, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 13, Mrs. Mary B. Crawford, wife of Chas. T. Stevens, Esq. Funeral from her late residence, in Danbury, Conn., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Norman.—At Summit, Miss., on Wednesday, Feb. 1, of pneumonia, Benjamin M. Norman, for many years a resident of New-Orleans.

Harris.—In Cross River, on Thursday, Feb. 9, Andrew J. Harris, in the 28th year of his age.

Milne.—At his native town, Banff, Scotland, Robert Milne, formerly of the City of New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 75, Feb. 14, 1860.
69, 73, 75, 34, 28, 5, 72, 70, 40, 29, 12, 24.
Class No. 76, Feb. 14, 1860.
11, 9, 56, 75, 24, 70, 45, 69, 64, 40, 12, 32, 25, 18.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

RUSHTON'S
COD LIVER OIL
FOR
CONSUMPTION.

LORD MACAULAY DIED IN HIS [illegible] chair in his library. After his death, an unfinished letter, addressed to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, was found in his pocket. Mr. Everett, in his original article upon Macaulay, in this week's NEW-YORK LEDGER, gives an extract from this last letter, as well as passages from a number of others written to him by the great historian. The LEDGER for the present week also contains an original Scripture Poem, by N. P. WILLIS; the LAWYER'S VALENTINE, by JOHN G. SAXE; original article, by PAUL MORPHY, ANNA CORA RITCHIE, JOHN ESTEN COOKE of Richmond, GEO. D. PRENTICE; the first part of an old-fashioned Love Story, entitled THE LOST DEEDS, by Mrs. ANNA YOUNG of Mississippi, and a great variety of other excellent and entertaining matter.

THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
PRICE FIVE CENTS,
Contain the First Journey
OF
THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER;
AN OCCASIONAL SERIES OF JOURNEYS.
By CHARLES DICKENS.
[From Proof Sheets purchased from the Author.]
Also,
The Commencement of
THE MISTRESS OF THE PARSONAGE,
BY
ELLA RODMAN.
A New Serial Story of American Life, illustrated by HOMER.
Also,
The Continuation of
THE NEW PARTNER IN "CLINGHAM & CO., BANKERS."
BY
FITZ HUGH LUDLOW.
Illustrated by
McLENAN.
Also,
WILKIE COLLINS' NEW STORY,
OF
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
Illustrated by
McLENAN.
Besides
A large Number of Illustrations and Articles of Interest.

On or before the conclusion of these Tales, others of equal merit will be commenced, it being the intention of the Publishers to secure every work of undoubted excellence that is written here or abroad. The Foreign Serials which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY are purchased from their authors by the Proprietors of HARPER'S WEEKLY, who, in many instances, give for a mere right of priority what amounts to a handsome copyright to the author.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has regular artist correspondents in almost every quarter of the globe, and commands the pencils of the first artists at home. In order to present its readers with a COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF OUR AGE, it likewise transfers to its pages the best and most generally interesting pictures from foreign illustrated journals. The subscriber to HARPER'S WEEKLY may rely on finding in its pages an accurate, well-drawn, well-engraved and well-printed picture of every memorable event which occurs, and a portrait of every man who attracts the general attention of the people of this country.

TERMS.

One Copy for Twenty Weeks	$1 00
One Copy for One Year	2 50
One Copy for Two Years	4 00
Five Copies for One Year	9 00
Twelve Copies for One Year	20 00
Twenty-five Copies for One Year	40 00

An extra Copy will be allowed for every Club of TWELVE *or* TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIBERS.
Harper's Magazine and *Harper's Weekly*, together, one year, $4 00.
BOUND VOLUMES of HARPER'S WEEKLY—Vols. I., II., and III., for the Years 1857, 1858, and 1859, 4to, Muslin, $3 50; Half Morocco, $5 50 each.
☞ On receipt of $10, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the three bound volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, and allow one year's subscription to either HARPER'S WEEKLY or HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
Contributes the third article of his series of
"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS"
TO
THE INDEPENDENT,
THIS WEEK, PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY MORNING.
These interesting, popular, and practical letters, containing the results of the experience of the most successful conductor of Sunday-Schools in this country, ought to be in the hands of every Sunday-School Superintendent, teacher and scholar, and every minister in the Protestant Church.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

PROF. CHAS. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.
THE FRIEND OF MAN!
This is a perfectly innocent, soothing, and gently stimulating medicine.
It was discovered by Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH—lately been brought out by urgent solicitations—and has cured more cases of rheumatism, deafness, gout, neuralgia, spinal and bronchial complaints, headache, cramps, croup, piles, felons, sprains and bruises, cuts and wounds, swelled glands, erysipelas, sore nipples, swelled breast, womb disorders, salt rheum, canker in mouth and stomach, palpitation, eruptions, caked breast, quinsy, sore throat, palsy, ulcers, heart-burn, tooth-ache, burns, stiff joints, scrofula, sore gums of teething infants, &c., than all and every other medicine.
This great remedy does not claim to cure everything, but only a certain class of complaints.
This Oil acts on the system with electricity, is of pure vegetable preparation, not the slightest danger of applying it outwardly or inwardly; it at once gives a permanent cure, in most cases from ten to twenty minutes.
Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sizes enlarged.
For sale by BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, and all Druggists and dealers. Dépôt, Philadelphia, Penn.

CARRIAGE BANDS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.

Boston, 4 styles.	Sand (Flange pattern).
Concentric, 4 styles.	Sockets for Shafts, Poles, Express Wagons, Whips, Whiffle-trees, Hames.
Concave, 2 styles.	Trimming Nails—Japanned, Silver, Ivory, Basselain.
Philadelphia, 6 styles.	Silver Moulding—Back Lights.
Rim, 8 styles.	Brass Door Hinges—Slat Irons.
Reflector, 6 styles.	Silver Head Loop Bolts.
Rose, 1 style.	Top Prop Nuts and Rivets, 15 styles.
Screw Cap, 9 styles.	Branch Iron Collars.
Coach, 3 styles.	Pole Yokes and Crabs.
Jersey Mail, 6 styles.	
Children's Cab, 7 styles.	
Dash Collars, Centres, and Rails.	

The above goods, together with a large assortment of Harness Trimmings, are made and sold by the Ives & Pardee Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn. Factory at Ives Station, on Canal Railroad, 20 minutes from New-Haven.

NEW BOOKS.
A GREAT SENSATION BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
THE BLACK DIAMOND.
DIAMOND SKETCHES OF THE SOUTH.
By E. A. POLLARD, of Virginia.
This book has been placed by the Republican Party in Congress as a "set off" to the notorious Helper Book, and characterized by one of the members of that party, on the floor of the House of Representatives as "ten times worse." We believe the reader, notwithstanding this denunciation of the book, will yet find the sketches it contains of the South and its slaves to be both truthful and tolerant.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS, NORTH AND SOUTH.
From De Bow's Review.
Defending the institution of Slavery more than all argument from the assaults of ignorance or prejudice.
From the New-York Herald.
Rabid Abolitionists and prejudiced foreigners should read this book.
From the New-York News.
It is a little mine full of promised diamonds.
From the Baltimore Sun.
An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unaffected style.
From the Mobile Register.
They are, beyond doubt, the most life-like delineations of the negro ever drawn with the pen.
SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Second Edition. Beautifully Printed. 75 cents.
Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of published price.
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers,
No. 79 John-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED:
An entirely new work, called
THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN RECORD.
It is an authentic and complete Book of Reference on all Religious Topics, and contains the
HISTORY, CONFESSION OF FAITH, AND STATISTICS
OF EACH RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION
in the United States and Europe;
NOTABLE HELPS FOR UNDERSTANDING THE SCRIPTURES.
RELIGIONS OF ASIA AND AFRICA;
SACRED BOOKS OF ALL NATIONS.
A GENERAL RECORD like this has long been needed, and will be found a great convenience to all who are interested in the Moral and Religious Movements of the Age.
Large 12mo, 700 pp. Cloth $1 25.
*** Copies mailed, prepaid, on receipt of price.
AGENTS WANTED.
W. R. C. CLARK & MEEKER, Publishers,
No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

PUBLISHING OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT.
We thank our friends in every section of the country for their kind efforts to increase the circulation of The *Independent*. At the present rate of increase we shall soon print 50,000.
Our subscribers will not fail to appreciate the new writers whose names have lately appeared in our columns. We allude to JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., and WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.
These, together with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D., and Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, with whom our readers have been long familiar, furnish an attraction it is believed offered by no other journal.
Complaints have been made by transient readers and the travelling community, that news-agents are not fully supplied with our paper. This difficulty will be remedied as speedily as possible, but in order to save time we would like a special report from our friends in any locality where there is such a deficiency. Our entire edition last week, although much larger than ever before, was exhausted on Thursday evening, and news-agents were not able to obtain a copy on Friday or Saturday. Dealers from every section of the country, to insure a supply, should send their orders through their agents here so as to reach us as early as Tuesday, as our paper goes to press on Wednesday.
Extra copies of the paper will be sent as specimens to the address of any persons whose names are sent to this office.
The contributions of WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., are secured to this paper by Copyright, and therefore will not appear in any other Journal.
Other improvements are contemplated to increase still more the value of THE INDEPENDENT.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
ON
WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
At the request of many friends, the address recently delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in Cooper Institute, in this City, on *Woman's Influence in Politics*, in which he advocates the Right of Women to Vote, will be printed, with the author's revision, in the INDEPENDENT of this week, published on Thursday Morning. A large number of copies have already been ordered. To meet the general demand for this humorous, novel, and original address, an enlarged edition of the paper will be printed. Orders for extra copies should be sent as soon as possible. Terms.—By mail, $2 a year. By carrier, $2 50. Single copies six cents.
Address JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher of the *Independent*,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Seventeen and a half years in use. Of Twelve Thousand sold, 260 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite purchasers to call and examine the certificates of some of the most respectable firms in the country.
A large assortment for sale at the dépôt,
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

ATKINSON'S
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE.
A unique preparation, quickly cleansing the teeth, arresting decay and imparting the roseate hue of health to the gums and lips.
For sale at RUSHTON'S, wholesale and retail, Broadway, corner Canal and Barclay sts.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private hair-dyeing rooms.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYEING ESTABLISHMENT removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for Ladies.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and well-selected assortment of
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
which comprise in part:
FRENCH AND CHINESE FANS, in great variety.
SILK NETS, COIFFURES, AND HEAD-DRESSES.
FANCY HAIR PINS AND COMBS—new styles.
SLIDES AND BUCKLES, of steel, pearl, jet and gilt.
GILT AND STEEL JEWELRY.
DRESS BUTTONS, GARTERS, GUARD CHAINS.
PURSES, BRUSHES, ACCORDEONS, &c. to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.

THE MOST VALUABLE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
PERRY'S JAPANESE
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH
FAR SURPASSES BLACKING IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
NO RUBBING IS REQUIRED.
GIVES A BEAUTIFUL GLOSS.
DRIES IN THREE MINUTES.
WILL NOT SOIL THE FINEST FABRIC IN ANY WEATHER.
PRESERVES THE LEATHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Principal dépôt Japanese Polish Company, No. [illegible] Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, the great external remedy of the age, prepared from the recipe of Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the celebrated bone-setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, [illegible] all rheumatic and nervous disorders, [illegible] &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. [illegible] & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. [illegible] GAN & ALLEN, F. C. WELLS & CO., [illegible] PARK, and all dealers.

☞ IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS. ☜
The travelling community will save themselves much trouble, anxiety and vexation by purchasing a copy of APPLETON'S OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
In addition to the Railway Time Tables, it contains an account of Railways and their Progress, New Inventions, Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel, together with SEVENTY-FIVE RAILWAY MAPS, delineating the important Railways of the country. For sale upon all the principal railways, and by the principal book and periodical agents throughout the United States and the Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

CHILDREN'S CAB AND HOBBY-HORSE trimmings, brass and silver hub-bands, 1½ inch, 1¾ inch, and 2 inches, extra finished of seven different patterns; brass and silver sockets for shafts; basselain, ivory, silver and japanned trimming nails, &c. Send for price list. Address IVES & PARDEE Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DEsirable dwelling houses are offered at private sale:
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Near 36th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 30th st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 50th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 51st-st.
SIXTEENTH STREET—Near Broadway.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 7th-av.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 8th-av.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 4th-av.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 2d-av.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—Near 3d-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near 7th-av.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
For full particulars, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1¼ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c.—fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,500. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNENCUMBERED lots in New-York or Brooklyn, fifteen first-class dwelling houses, near Fulton-av., and not far from City Hall, Brooklyn, all occupied, and paying upwards of seven per cent. Price from $5,000 to $6,500 each, and one mortgage on each for about 50 per cent of value, except one, which is clear. Offers to exchange must state location and price. Offers at ficticious or fancy price will be disregarded. S. B. H., Box No. 1,862 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, with inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The superior four-story brown stone front house, No. 15 West 37th-st., adjoining the residence of Rev. Dr. Spring, built in the best manner by days' work; full lot. For terms and permission to examine the premises, inquire of JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, A valuable business corner, a four-story basement corner house and lot, No 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.; desirably located and genteel residence, having gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, a good oven, cellar and vaults; no bakers in the avenue; possession on the 1st of May, and terms easy. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 286 4th-av.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE—A VERY GREAT number of houses in almost every part of the City, embracing every variety of style and structure, and at all sorts of prices, from $4,000 to $40,000, suitable for residence, for investment and for speculation. For further particulars, apply to HALL & PRATT, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE on Fifth-av.; also, one on Madison-av.; a good house on East 30th-st., $8,500; one on 36th-st., $6,000; a double house on 9th-st., very desirable, would exchange for lots or farm; also, a cottage for a farm. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, a fine country seat, fruit and shade trees, evergreens, small fruits and berries; has large house, carriage house, gardener's cottage farm. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of
J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 N. Y. Post-office.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement house, and lot, No. 303 Henry-st., in perfect order and handsomely finished for owner's use, lot 24x76; can be seen between 2 and 5 P. M. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, No. 11 South William-st.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The 4-story and basement stone-front house, No. 81 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet by 60, lot 103 feet deep; house is modern, and will be sold on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, lots on Avenue A, between 18th and 19th sts.; lots on 19th-st., near Avenue A, and lots on 17th and 18th sts., between Avenues A and B. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY high stoop house in 31st-st., 18.9x49, with fine yard, and all modern improvements, hot and cold water and gas to third story, and in perfect order, having lately been painted, &c. Apply at No. 203 Pearl-st., or at No. 89 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY, BROWN-STONE store and lot No. 181 William-st., near Spruce, suitable for leather or most any kind of business; a medium dwelling-house up town would be taken in part exchange. Inquire of C. R. CHRISTOPHER, on the premises.

A HOUSE WITH FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A first-class brown-stone house in 2d-place, Brooklyn, will be sold, with furniture, all in capital order, cheap for cash; only $4,000 required down; the balance on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 118 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A NEW SMALL HOUSE, TWO STOries, attic and under cellar, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good; lot 100 feet deep; built in the best manner, just finished; first house east of 3d-av. on 53d-st., south side. Inquire on the premises. Price $4 600. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE front, three-stories high, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by day's work; located on Lexington-av. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HOUSE AND LOT No. 64 Horatio-st. The house is in good order and is supplied with gas and Croton. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply corner Jane and Greenwich sts., to G. CARLOUGE, or to W. COOPER, No. 252 West 31st-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WHITE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—For sale, the house and lot No. 44 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st., 25x100 feet; terms easy. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DOUBLE HOUSE No. 45 Grove-st., suitable for a school or an extensive boarding-house. Also, a number of genteel houses in other locations, to let by ELISHA BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE—House and lot No. 127 Orchard-st., 3-story basement, with 3-story extension, and all the modern improvements. Most complete and in good order. Apply to
J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NEAR 5th-av., in one of the best locations in the City. House well built, with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order. For further particulars, address A. B., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NOS. 98 AND 100 WEST ELEVENTH-street, two and a half-story brick houses; also, No. 27 West 16th-st., four-story first-class house. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE.—HENRY-STREET.—THE TWO-STOry and attic brick house and lot No. 305 Henry-st., furnished with gas and Croton water. House 25 by about 45. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, 35 Wall-st.

A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR sale; contains hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; walls painted in the best style. Inquire on the premises, No. 161 East 19th-st., fifth house east of 2d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—SIXTEEN LOTS, situated on 11th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Apply on the premises. D. & HALSTEAD'S CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Spring and Crosby sts., 50x112 feet. Inquire of E. DUSENBERRY, No. 40 Broad-st., New-York.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE by J. N. MILLER, on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, of the desirable property No. 188 Broome-st. Fine chance for investment; very little money required. Sale positive.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—A register will be found at the office of H. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, for those wishing to dispose of their property by auction or private sale. No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four story English basement brown stone house No. 43 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 115 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall st.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY AND TWO three-story basement and sub-cellar new brick houses, Philadelphia fronts, on the north side of 82d-st. near 3d-av. They are well finished throughout, with most of the modern improvements. Prices $3,750 and $4,200. Apply to JOHN TURNER, at the paint-store, 84th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEment brick house, with all the modern improvements, in West 44th-st.; a large part of the money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MERcer-st., Nos. 131 and 133, near Prince, building five years old; substantial and in good order; now used as a manufactory.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all conceivable improvements. Will be sold either with or without furniture. For terms apply to JOHN H. HARNETT, No. 62 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

Four handsome Cottages, at Orange.
Farm of 22 acres, at Milburne, New Jersey.
36 acres, with large brick house, near Morristown.
Italian Villa, at Ravenswood.
72 acres on the Passaic River, 22 miles from New-York.
14 lots on 5th-av., Brooklyn.
Handsome Country Seat, at Yonkers.
For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 19 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

House and garden at Orange, N. J.	$3,200
House and garden on Bergen-st., plank road	3,700
Plot of ground on Bergen Heights	3,000
Three-story brick house in Jane-st.	6,000

Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A handsome country seat of 25 acres, situated in Scarsdale, Westchester County, eight minutes' walk from Hart's Corner dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, two miles south of White Plains, on the old post-road, and known as Gov. Tompkins' place; the dwelling is large and old-fashioned, but considerably modernized; there is a detached kitchen, newly-built; the out buildings consist of a large barn, with stable and cow-house attached, a two-story carriage-house, a wagon house and workshop same size, a large granary, hen-house, pig-pen, ice-house, smoke-house, &c.; there is a fine stone wall running along the entire front of the place, with an Osage orange hedge; the lawn is interspersed with tall locust and fir trees; of fruit, there is 2,500 Lawton blackberry and raspberry vines, 50 grapevines of the choicest varieties, dwarf pears and apples, also two apple orchards of standard fruit. For further particulars, call on or address WARREN PLATT,
No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Fourteen miles from New-York, to let for a term of years; these well-known premises were fitted up last season for a first-class Summer boarding-house, occupied as such, and did a fine paying business; from 50 to 60 boarders can be accommodated; the furniture, all new, will be sold to a responsible tenant on satisfactory terms; the premises, consisting of 8 acres of land, with the buildings thereon, are within three minutes' walk of the Newark and West Bloomfield Railroad dépôt, and the whole is one of the most picturesque, rural, finely shaded, and airy places in the State; there are six trains each way daily to and from New-York; possession as soon as desired. Apply to Z. S. CRANE, or B. REYNOLDS, Administrators of W. Mingus, deceased; or DAVID A. FRAME, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by railroad, the dépôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISANIA, A NEAT AND convenient two-story and attic frame house, pleasantly located on Washington-av., about five minutes' walk from the dépôt. The place is in good order, with sufficient land for a garden, and has a choice assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, grape vines, currants, gooseberry and raspberry bushes; a superior well of water, but a few steps from the back door, good cistern and soft water brought into the kitchen. The house contains 8 rooms with good cellar and attic, has good closets and is in thorough repair throughout. This property will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply to Mr. THOMAS, No. 13 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Village of Greenwich, Conn., and about 29 miles from the City of New-York, a first-class, new two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, 28x34, with a two-story wing, 18x31; carriage-house and stables and large garden, with about one acre of land, beautifully situated near the Sound, convenient to churches and schools, and a short distance from New-Haven Railroad Dépôt and steamboat-landing. Apply to MARK BANKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., or at the Smithsonian Hotel, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, AT NEW-Rochelle; the house is large and pleasantly situated in an extensive lawn, and well shaded; commands a fine view of the Sound; place contains about 20 acres; has a large garden, with various kinds of fruits; the location is healthy, convenient to dépôt, steamboat-landing, churches, &c. New-Rochelle is 50 minutes' ride from 27th-st., via New-Haven railroad; rent $1,000; would sell about 10 acres of it, very desirably located. For further particulars address B., Box No. 655, Post-office, or apply to MR. HOYT, at the New-Rochelle Dépôt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON.
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE ADMINISTRATORS of WM. COVERT, deceased, will sell at public auction on Feb. 15, at 12 M., on the premises, situated on the Long Island Railroad, at Westbury, half a mile from the Westbury Station, and 23 miles from New-York, containing 119 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with large and commodious dwelling and out-buildings nearly new and in good repair. By order of
ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate of Kings County.

FOR SALE, IN THE VILLAGE OF JERICHO, LONG ISLAND.—The late residence of Dr. S. S. Carll, deceased; a large double house, pleasantly situated, with every convenience attached; water led into the house, &c., and a large garden, well stocked with fruit. A good physician is needed in the village. Inquire of S. S. JACKSON, No. 113 Water-st., or of the subscriber, at Jericho. N. SPRAGUE.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO NEW first-class houses, within 5 minutes' walk of Centre-st. Dépôt; three stories high with basement and sub-cellar; 14 finished rooms in each, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, steam-pipes, water closets, speaking-tubes, marble mantels, &c. Inquire of E. B. BAKER, No. 79 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE COMmanding a picturesque river view; a large and commodious house, with nearly five acres of land, well stocked with fruit. It is within an hour and twenty minutes of New-York, and one mile from the dépôt; nine trains each way daily. Address Box No. 161 Post-office, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the dépôt, an elegant Italian villa with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the dépôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET.—ON STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, Conn., for two years, a new stone house, in complete repair, with fifteen rooms, furnished; together with stone stable, large garden and six acres of land under high cultivation. Situation, 1½ miles from Railroad Station; and unrivaled for beauty as well as health. For terms, &c., address CLUNY, Box 107, Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the dépôt.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A HANDSOME PROPERTY ON THE Hudson River or Long Island Sound, in exchange for the most desirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., on the banks of Seneca Lake. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

COTTAGE TO BE LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, on Tompkins-av., convenient to two ferries and commanding an extensive view of the Bay. Apply to N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, Nos. 71 and 72 South-st.

FOR SALE—AT DOBBS' FERRY, A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, cost $25,000, at a large discount. To let, at Hastings, 3 cottages delightfully situated. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., basement.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to dépôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 23½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, AND NEAR TARrytown, a beautiful country seat with 10, 20, 30 or 60 acres of choice land, a large and convenient house, carriage house and stable, and other out-buildings, all in complete order, with plenty of fruit of all kinds; commands a fine view of the Hudson for miles; about 1½ miles from dépôt and steamboat landing. This property will be sold low, and is worthy the attention of any one wishing a country residence. Terms easy. Apply to
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COMMODIOUS, well arranged and neatly-furnished house, with suitable outbuildings, an ample supply of the best spring water, an excellent garden, and several acres, all adorned with a variety of choice trees. The situation is most healthful, commands one of the finest views on the Hudson, is convenient to the dépôt, and about an hour's ride to Jersey City. Apply to MORTIMER DE MOTT, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 24.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURKEE, 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, A NEAT AND convenient cottage, with about one acre of choice garden land, with abundance of fruit of all kinds; fine healthy location, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for miles; about five minutes' walk from dépôt and steamboat landing; will be sold at a bargain, and terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No 79 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FORDHAM.—A handsome property, beautifully located, embracing a commodious dwelling, with modern improvements, carriage house, fruit, shade trees, &c. Apply to A. M. CORN, No 58 William-st., or DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house, together with farm and five acres of land pleasantly located near the village of Keyport, N. J., about 1½ hours' ride, by steamboat, from the City. For particulars, inquire of GEO. W. RAY, No. 305½ Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE—TWO DEsirable country residences, near the railroad dépôt, with one or more acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO PARTIES HAVING COUNTRY RESIdences to let, either furnished or unfurnished: will please send their address, with description and terms, to W. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF VERY good Farms, from 18 to 206 acres. 14 in all, ranging between 18 and 206 acres of land, well situated in and near Madison; one of 40 acres abounds in all kinds of fruit, good buildings, beautifully shaded, good garden; also, several fine building sites, and houses and lots within the village; also, three beautiful country seats, newly built, on grounds of 11 to 20 acres of land; prices from $15,000 to $25,000. For particulars, a full description of all the properties may be seen at BAILEY & HUNTINGS, No. 15 John-st., or of the subscriber, living at Madison, near the dépôt. S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.
MADISON, Feb. 13, 1860.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT STRATFORD, CONN.—For sale on Long Island Sound, midway between Stratford and Bridgport, a farm and country seat of great beauty, containing 225 acres, most of which is highly cultivated. Buildings, including mansion, &c., are commodious and numerous. A fine brook, from springs, runs through the place, and the entire farm is well watered; location very desirable; views of the Sound extensive. The place is well worthy the attention of parties looking for a country residence, easy of access, and in a congenial and healthful neighborhood. Terms, one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-street.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES IN WESTchester County, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, about 1½ miles from the Dépôt at Tarrytown, and the best farming land in the county, with a good dwelling, carriage-house, barn, and out-buildings, all in good order. There are several fine building sites on the farm, and a stream of pure water running through the farm. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, within 2½ miles of the dépôt at Tarrytown, containing 140 acres of good farming land, a good dwelling-house, barn, carriage house, cow-sheds, stable, and cider-mill, all in good order, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Healthy location. Commands a fine view of the Hudson. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No 79 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY CITY, N. J.—Forty acres good land, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square; a delightful situation. Would exchange for good City property. Inquire of M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A CAPITAL FARM OF 160 ACRES, in McLane County, Ill., free from incumbrance, for sale cheap. Near the railroad, and a few miles from the county seat. Also, coal lands of great value, now in opening order. Call at No. 118 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STOry and basement brick dwelling, with saloon parlors and extension, gas, bath, water closets, wash tubs, range, Ridgewood water, &c., No. 42 President-st. Rent $350. Apply at Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO RENT at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORES NOS. 867 and 869 Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, stores 50x25 ft., with back yards. Apply to S. B. CHASE, No. 5 New-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, or to ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE, No. 278 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FLUSHING—A CApacious mansion, 50 by 40 feet; suitable for a large family, an academy, or water-cure. Terms very moderate to a satisfactory tenant.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

TO LEASE—14 LOTS SOUTH CORNER 14TH-ST. and 13th-av., Hudson River, with or without bulkhead in front. Also, 6 lots south side 14th-st., 150 feet west of 10th-av. Apply to JOHN C WHITE, No. 13 West 21st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, THE WHOLE upper part of the building No. 338 Broadway, known as Sperry's Clock Store. Inquire of SPERRY & CO., No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., or of HENRY HUDSON, No. 282 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLEY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano-forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—STORE NO. 61 BROADWAY, FIRST floor, basement, cellar and sub-cellar, 42x200 feet. Possession 1st May. Apply to
HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 157 PEARL-st., next to the corner of Wall. Possession 1st May. Apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF THE four-story building No. 811 Broadway, west side, between 11th and 12th sts. Inquire of B. V. R. CORWIN, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY NEW STORE, NO. 150 Chambers-st.; also, the two story brick house, No. 150 Lawrence-st., between Prince and Hanson sts. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., to E. P. DICKIE.

TO LET—THE LARGE STABLE IN TWENTIETH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., suitable for livery purposes. Will be leased for a term of years. For further particulars apply to JOHN FOSTER, 149 East 18th-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—THE northwest corner of 14th-st.; lot 26 feet front on Broadway and 72 feet on 14th-st., with a 4-story house 26 feet by 80 feet. Apply at No. 3 Union-square.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 872 BROADWAY, corner of 18th-st., suitable for any retail business. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-story store No. 349 Pearl-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 56 BEEKman-st.; offices in store No. 110 Pearl-st., corner of Old Slip. JOHN W. TOWT.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 671 Houston-st., near Thompson; Croton water, gas, &c. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF AN ENGLISH BASEMENT house in 26th-st., near Madison-square. Inquire of N. P., at 11 West 26th-st., between 4 and 5 P. M.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 82 WALL-ST., FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of JUNG & LOSEE, IN the basement; or R. EMERSON, Esq., fourth floor.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x60 feet; and, also smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to
GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET—WORKSHOP, WITH STEAM-POWER, corner of Broome-st. and Broadway. Well lighted and a large room. Apply at No. 447 Broome-st.

COAL YARD TO LEASE.—THE COAL YARD on the northeast corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st. Also, the coal yard and buildings on the northeast corner of Goerck and Rivington sts. Apply to
EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William, cor. Cedar-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort-st.

LOFTS AND CELLARS TO LET.—SIX LOFTS and two cellars in the store occupied by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR WELL-LIGHTED lofts, 26 by 100 feet. Apply to B. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS FROM May next, the house and lot now occupied by Mr. J. F. Penniman, No. 42 East 14th-st., fronting Union-square, and near Broadway, being about 46 feet front. The house is a very large and elegant one, having cost about $90,000 to build. The premises are suited for a large gentlemen's club-house, or an elegant private boarding house. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT.

Three from $300 to $550.
Six from $500 to $700.
Eight from $800 to $1,500.
Must be located between 8th and 3d avs., and 14th to 49th sts. Several wanted immediately. Any one having houses to rent will confer a favor by placing them in my hands. Security or reference of the highest respectability given for any trust confided to my care. WARREN PLATT, No. 655 6th-av., bet. 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS ON HOUSTON-ST., corner of Greene-st., comprising the 2d, 4th and 5th stories of the building just erected and suitable for workshops, &c., size of each story 80x100 feet; each story is furnished with a steam-engine ready for use. The above premises can be supplied with steam for heating and power. Apply at No. 610 Houston-st., corner of Greene-st. Also one store on 1st floor of above building, 50x80 feet.

TO LET OR LEASE—A STORE FITTED UP in the best style, with glass cases, black walnut counters, and fixtures complete for dry goods, millinery and fancy goods, in the flourishing town of Yonkers, on the Hudson. A desirable location for doing a good business. If desired, a general assortment of millinery and fancy goods can be had with the store on easy terms, at a great reduction from cost. For particulars, apply to J. B. SPELMAN & SON, 13 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., with all the fixtures and apparatus of a first-class institution, both in the gymnasium and academic departments, in complete order. The premises consists of five floors, about 50 by 100 feet deep each, and will be rented separately or together. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HOUSE No. 92 10th-st., between University-place and 5th-avenue, twenty-five feet wide and three rooms deep on two floors. It is completely and handsomely furnished; contains the modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. For permission to see the premises, apply to JOHN G. KANE, No. 6 Hanover-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—within three minutes' walk of the ferry; one three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 16 Essex-st., and one two-story cottage, No. 13 Morris-st. Rent low to good tenants. Inquire of JOHN REYNOLDS, Agent, No. 272 West 43d-st., or WALTER RUTHERFORD, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FOUR OR FIVE-STORY BUILDING, to be built on site of burnt building, No. 113 Fulton and 48 Ann-st., between Nassau and William sts. Lot 25 feet 6 inches on each street, and 119 feet deep. Will be put up and finished by 1st of May to suit an immediate applicant. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—AT HUNTER'S Point, L. I., opposite 45th-st., East River, New-York, a large brick building, 16 lots of ground, out-buildings and water privilege; suitable for an iron foundry or any other manufacturing purposes. Inquire of P. ROLLHAUS, No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE OR SEVEN YEARS, THE new, substantial building, No. 92 Walker, between Broadway and Elm-st., four stories and basement, well lighted, suitable for mercantile or mechanical business. Possession given immediately. Apply to RALPH L. ANDERTON, No. 142 Grand-st., rear.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE—The dwelling part of the building No. 747 Broadway. There is a large back building covering the whole lot, and the premises are very desirable for a large millinery, lace, or other business purposes, connected with a residence for a family.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS—A neat sculptured marble mantel for sale cheap, at No. 195 West 25th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, FOR A small family, part of a house between 4th and 23d sts. and 8th and Lexington avs., consisting of kitchen and dining-room, one parlor, and two or three sleeping-rooms on second floor. Any one having such apartments to rent may find a respectable and responsible tenant. Address ALBERT, Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE ELIGIbly located above 25th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., having the modern improvements. Price $7,000 to $9,000. Address R. H., Box No. 165 Times Office, with full particulars, both as regards location and price.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $17,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING above 8th-st., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large, well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A FURNISHED ROOM and bed-room, or a single furnished room, with bath, gas, &c., to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

BOARDING.—IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 26 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry, a pleasant room, with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE let, with or without board, by a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A ROOM TO LET, suitable for a family or two single gentlemen, at No. 67 Henry-st.; five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. Ferries.

BOARD.—WANTED BY A LADY, PARTIAL board in a private family in the upper part of the City, west side, where instruction in French and German would be received as equivalent for the same; references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 151 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, west of Broadway and north of Washington-square; would prefer a private family and terms not to exceed $5 per week; will not go in the attic; dinner in the evening. Highest references can be given. Address S. M., Box No. 1,328 General Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY, whose husband is absent for a few months, in a respectable family living in the upper part of the City. Price not to exceed $8 per week. Address E. S., Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES to obtain partial board (meals only) in a private family residing in the vicinity of 42d st. and 6th-av. Address W., care of A. Fleming, No. 657 6th-av.

ROOMS WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of respectability is in want of rooms in a private family with breakfast included. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address THOMAS HEWITTSON, Box No. 204 Post-office.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD FOR MERCHANTS AND CLERKS.—Two nicely furnished front parlors and bedrooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 121 Franklin-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, well furnished, with or without board, suitable for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be had at No. 224 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A LADY, IN BROOKLYN OR New-York, an unfurnished room and bedroom, with board, in a private family where there are but few or no other boarders. Please mention terms per month, which must be moderate. Address A. M. C., Box No. 125 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED BED IN THE VICINity of 20th to 30th sts., and 8th and 9th avs. Address J. S. S., Box No. 117 Times Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COFFEES, TEAS AND SPICES.
CITY MILLS, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER

Take pleasure in saying to their old friends and customers that they have rebuilt their stores recently destroyed by fire, with the addition of another building—an addition made necessary by their constantly increasing business; and they now flatter themselves that with present facilities they can compete with any establishment in their line of business here or elsewhere.
WRIGHT GILLIES, JAMES W. GILLIES.
Also the only manufacturers of
PURE DANDELION COFFEE.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES POUCHER, Insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 14, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Chas. P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the said Court, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law. B. P. HEROMAN, Att'y for insolvent,
Dec14–1aw10wW* No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860. WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, } Executors.
ja11-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELAN R. MASTERSON,
ja11-1aw6mW* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 2 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
WM. CHAUNCEY, LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., } Executors.
o5–1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.
FANNY SAMUELS,
o26—1aw6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, JAMES H. BRUSH, } Executors.
1aw6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
o5–1aw6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, March 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
EDMUND J. KELLY, CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY, EUGENE SHINE, JOHN SHEA, EDWARD M. MORRIS, } Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th of February instant at 12 o'clock, noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the Schoolhouse known as Ward School No. 19, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
FRANCIS DUNCAN, JOSEPH McGUIRE, SAM'L CANTRELL, H. H. WILLIAMS, MICHAEL HAHN, } Building Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1860.
PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—WHEREAS WM. S. TUERS, a Custom-house night watchman, was found lying dead on the sidewalk opposite No. 14 State-st., on Friday night, the 10th inst., at about 11¾ o'clock, with marks of violence on his head, justifying the belief that he had been murdered; and whereas, the person or persons who committed said murder are unknown to the authorities: now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said WM. S. TUERS, said reward to be paid on conviction of the person or persons charged with said offence, on the certificate of the District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his carriage and blacksmith shops, situated on the main street, in the village of Huntington, L. I., with all the stock and fixtures. The stand is one of the best in the county, with a business of more than twenty years standing. The buildings are in good repair, being nearly new, and well calculated for the business. Terms favorable. Also, a very neat cottage near the above, with about two acres of land, and a large variety of fruit trees on the premises. For further particulars inquire of C. VAN HORN, No. 70 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of F. G. SAMMIS, Huntington, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE IRON WORKS KNOWN AS the Croton Foundry, situate in Goerck-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., consisting of the leasehold of four lots and buildings on Goerck-st., one connecting on Lewis-st., and two lots in fee with buildings thereon in Goerck-st. There is on the premises a first-class engine and boiler, cupola, cranes, &c. Every convenience for carrying on the iron foundry business. The whole will be sold at a very low price. Apply to JAMES L. JACKSON, No. 167 East 28th-st. or on the premises to P. H. JACKSON, who will shortly remove to 28th-st.

BUSINESS.—THE ADVERTISER EMPLOYS TWO Traveling Agents in the Northern section of the country, and wishes to connect with their business (which is confined mostly to the Summer season) some articles of a light nature that can be sold by sample or otherwise. Parties having the right kind of goods as above, can obtain increased sales by addressing C. C., Box No. 1,262 Post-office, describing nature goods, price, &c. No Agency is wished.

REFINISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The proprietor of an old, well-established and paying refinishing business, wishing to retire, would sell the good-will, presses, (hydraulic,) tools, and all apparatus requisite to carry it on. This business, being now in successful and paying operation, offers an inducement seldom met with. Apply to Mr. J. WALES, No. 40 Beekman-st.

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a retail drug store, in one of the most improving portions of this City, with a valuable lease of the building. Can be had at a bargain if applied for soon, or the premises will be let for any clean, genteel business. Inquire of GEO. R. HOWELL, No. 32 Park-row, or E. BAILEY, Southeast corner of 31st-st. and 6th-av.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, an old established, large and handsomely fitted up Drug Store, situated on one of the principal Avenues, location unsurpassed, with a lease of several years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Application may be made to J. R. SMITH, corner of Fulton-av. and Gold-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the death of the proprietor, the old-established wholesale liquor-store, located for the last 25 years, at No. 406 Broome-st., with the stock, fixtures, and a lease of two years, from May, 1860, and the good will of the present owners. Is one of the best localities in this City for a first-class bar. Apply at the store.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A MANUFACTURing business of perfumery, &c., partially established, will be sold cheap, as the owner is arranging for another business, where these articles will be required. A fine opening for a young man of small means and energy. Inquire at No. 118 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of a drug-store, located in the most central part of the City of New-Haven, Conn., are for sale; the store is one of the best in the city; terms easy, and to be made known on application to W. W. PRESCOTT or F. CROSWELL, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a drug-store, situated in the most business part of Grand-st., Williamsburgh, now doing a good business; to be sold in consequence of the recent death of the proprietor. Inquire at the store, No. 190 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

$300 TO $500.—WANTED—A MAN AS partner, or to take charge of a butter and grocery store. A good stock on hand. Only a man with money need apply, in the store No. 5 Bayard-st., before 2 o'clock.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.—WE have several stocks of staple and miscellaneous merchandise to exchange for desirable Southern and Western property. Some cash required. Principals only need apply. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st., or No. 13 Pine-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTEEL YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS OF age, in tolerable good circumstances, and who is not devoid of personal attractions, wishes to form an acquaintance with some fair one, possessing youth and beauty. Unexceptionable references given and required. All letters will be received with the most strict sincerity and confidence. Address, with name, when and where an interview may be had, to J. D. PORTER, Box No. 140 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Dr. BARROW can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CAN RUPTURE BE CURED?

DR. EDWARD H. DIXON—Dear Sir: My attention was directed to an article in your Journal, the Scalpel, on the evil consequences of medical prejudice and aversion to popular instruction as evinced by the appointment of a Special Committee by the New-York Academy of Medicine to investigate the practicability of curing rupture. I had been told by friends, and was aware from the appearance of your card in the newspaper that you had established a private hospital for the cure of this affliction, as well as piles and fistula, and when I read the article alluded to I was so struck with the common sense of your remarks that I was induced to investigate the matter for myself. The result of my inquiries was, as you know, a personal application to you to assertain the curability of my own rupture which my business, requiring the constant lifting of heavy soda-water fountains in the great establishment of Mr. John Matthews, of this City, for the chief supply of the City retailers, rendered peculiarly dangerous from the constant liability to strangulation and the possibility of a severe and dangerous surgical operation. You at once pronounced it entirely curable by your improved process, with very little pain and no confinement. I am happy to assure all who require such treatment that my hernia is entirely cured, and, although I had been obliged while lifting to assist by the hand the pressure of a very powerful truss to prevent the descent of the bowel, I can now lift with no support and with perfect unconcern; indeed, for two years past I have for the most part forgotten that I ever had a rupture. I have for the past two Summers been lifting one-half of each one of the soda fountains, daily sent all over the City from this establishment, often weighing six hundred pounds. I earnestly hope every laboring man will avail himself of this great discovery, and disregard the prejudices of all interested persons who may be inclined to discourage him. The process gave me so little pain and no confinement, that I scarcely thought it could be successful; but I am now thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.
Your obliged friend,
HENRY ROBERTS,
With John Matthews, No. 437 1st-av.

RUPTURE, PILES AND FISTULA CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE OR LIGATURE.—The Editor of the Scalpel has established a spacious Private Hospital in one of the most elegant and healthful parts of the City, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of those patients who require operations or prolonged surgical attendance. Every case of reducible rupture, and of piles, and prolapsus of the rectum and most cases of fistula, can be cured by a process nearly painless; the patient may resume his occupation the same day the application is made. The cure is invariably warranted, if the case be undertaken by Dr. DIXON, as a careful examination always presents the necessary indications of success or failure, by his improved method of operating.

Letters must be addressed to Box No. 3,121 Post-office. Personal application at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours for general consultation from 8 to 9, mornings, 12 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings; at all other hours he is at the Hospital, and cannot be seen. Dr. D. refers to W. G. Bradford, Cashier of the Bowery Bank; D. C. McCallum, late of the Erie Railroad; Henry Ford, Brooklyn, and a great number of gentlemen in this City and every part of the Union.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER

Cures all derangements of
THE LIVER, THE SECRETIONS,
THE KIDNEYS, THE GLANDS
THE DIGESTION, THE CUTANEOUS SURFACE.
Also, rheumatism, gout, gravel, gleet, and all kinds of strictures. An immediate and unfailing "Soberifie." Sold by ALL Druggists, in well-corked bottles.
Wholesale Agent,
S. T. THOMPSON,
No. 618 Broadway, Room No. 4, up stairs.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Patented Aug 30, 1859,
Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
Also,
QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented,)
To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—Home Journal, Sept. 3, 1859.

RICORD'S PRIVATE PRACTICE.
CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first practitioner for sexual diseases living,) and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, may be consulted as usual at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway, from 9 to 3, and 6 to 8 evenings. Extreme cases of infection, nervous debility, varicocele, stricture, &c., effectually treated.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the author of this popular book, returns to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS A regularly-educated physician, wholly devoted to the speciality of private and female diseases. His remedies are prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, and a more extended practice than any other living physician. Dr. WARD alone can restore you sound. Consult him at No. 483 Broadway. He charges moderate, and tenders advice free. In female diseases he is a skilled physician and adviser, and warrants relief in all cases. Hundreds of ladies are monthly cured by his efficacious and infallible treatment.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.
Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequalled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9. Treatment by mail and express also.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted, or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

REMOVAL.—YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO. HAVE removed from No. 37 Ferry-st., corner Cliff, to their new stores, Nos. 96 Cliff and 343 and 345 Pearl sts., Franklin-square; entrance on either street.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, For the Year ending Jan. 31, 1860.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1859 ... $5,188,9[illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums ... $1,056,404 86
For Interest ... 361,110 11
For Annuities ... 28,437 00— 1,445,9[illegible]
Total ... $6,634,86[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Claims by Death ... $341,614 79
For Additions on same ... 44,904 43
[illegible]
For Expenses, viz: Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c. ... 65,674 72
Paid Taxes for the year ... 6,694 65
Total ... $583,598 51
Add Taxes paid for the years 1851 and 1852, not properly belonging to the expenses of this year ... 37,431 67— 621,030 19
Cash Assets Feb 1, 1860 ... $6,013,855 20

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank ... $108,454 64
Bonds and Mortgages ... 5,638,854 93
United State Stock ... 200,000 00
Real Estate ... 51,911 04
Due from Agents ... 16,634 59— 6,013,855 20
Add Interest accrued, but not due ... $65,000 00
Add Deferred Premium account, estimated ... 135,0[illegible]
Add Premiums collected, in hands of agents ... 19,6[illegible] 85
Gross Assets, Feb. 1, 1860 ... $6,233,51[illegible] 05
Net increase in cash assets ... 824,9[illegible]
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1859 ... $32,575 0[illegible]
Amount issued during the year ... 5,343,325 00
Total ... 37,918,424 00
Deduct:
Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired, and dead ... 2,599,145 00
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1860 ... 35,319,279 00
Of which are for life ... 33,166,879 00
Of which for short term ... 1,168,250 00
Of which for Endowment—Assurances ... 984,150 00 —35,319,279 00
Number of Policies in force Feb 1, 1859 ... 10,993
Number of Policies issued during year ... 1,721
Total ... 12,714
Deduct:
Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired and dead ... 882
Number of Policies Feb. 1, 1860 ... 11,832
Of which are for life ... 11,183
Of which for short term ... 359
Of which for Endowment—Assurances ... 291 11,832
Net increase in policies during the year ... 839
Increase of Life policies ... 932
Increase of Endowment ... 52—984
Decrease in short time ... 145— 839

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston, A. W. Bradford, Millard Fillmore, John V. L. Pruyn, John M. Stuart, Sam'l D. Babcock, Wm. Moore, George R. Clark, Hamlin Blake, Joseph Blunt, Sam'l E. Sprouils, David Hoadley, Rob. H. McCurdy, Sam'l M. Cornell, Henry A. Smythe, Isaac G. Pearson, Lucius Robinson, Wm. V. Brady, John H. Swift, W. Smith Brown, W. E. Dodge, Wm. J. Bunker, Richard Patrick, George S. Coe, William Betts, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. K. Strong, John P. Yelverton, Lycur. Edgerton, Nathan'l Hayden, John Wadsworth, Ezra Wheeler, Wm. M. Vermilye, Alfred Edwards, Cephas H. Norton, John E. Develin.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, &c., Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, FEB. 6, 1860.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Bank, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
WM. T. HOOKER, S. B. CHITTENDEN, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, DAVID LANE, ELISHA E. MORGAN, C. F. DAMBMANN, F. C. GEBHARD, URIAL A. MURDOCK, ASA S. PORTER, JAMES BRYCE, JOHN D. JONES, GEO. A. TOWNSEND, HERMAN MARCUSE, PAUL ALDEN, CHAS. STRECKER, JOHN J. AGNEW.
FOR INSPECTOR OF THE NEXT ELECTION.
THOS. TILESTON, WM. V. BRADY, WM. STURGIS, JR.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WM. T. HOOKER was reëlected President, and CHAS. H. MARSHALL Vice-President. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 402 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
CHRISTIAN H. SAND, WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY, D. GODFREY GUNTHER, JOSEPH NOBLE, EUGENE S. BALLIN, JOHN O. SCOTT, EDWARD HAIGHT, JAMES HOY, HERMANN MARCUSE, ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH, THOMAS ACHELIS, EDWARD SCHELL.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President. W. TITUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."
H. H. HUNNEWELL, SIDNEY BARTLETT, H. P. KIDDER, } Trustees.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1860.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale. Branch office, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 9, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 21st inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1857, OF the First Mortgage Bond of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Feb. 28 inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, by WALTER L. CUTTING, No. 54 William-st.

$2,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on unincumbered real estate, situated in Westchester County, 17 miles from the City Hall, New-York. Persons having this amount to loan, please address, for two days, MONEY, Box 140 *Times* Office.

$80,000 TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK AND Brooklyn improved property. Principals only need apply. SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1860.
MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.—Insurance stock and other securities at private sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

FOR SALE—A MORTGAGE FOR $2,500, UPON property worth four times the amount, in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota; interest, by special agreement, 20 per cent. per annum; bondsman undoubted. Address MORTGAGE, Station F, New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas J. Fenwick, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, March 8 next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable property, belonging to the estate of the said deceased, situate in the City of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) viz.:

1. The lot of ground situate on the northwest corner of South 7th and 2d sts., containing southerly in front on South 7th-st. 13 feet 6¾ inches, easterly on 2d-st. [illegible], northerly in the rear 27 feet 11½ inches, and westerly 52 feet 7 inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth, known as No. 35 South 7th-st.

2. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 7th-st., adjoining above-mentioned lot on the west, containing southerly in front 14 feet 7¾ inches, easterly on one side 52 feet 7 inches northerly in the rear 14 feet 7¾ inches, and westerly on the other side 52 feet [illegible] inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth, with a tea-room in the rear of the depth of 10 feet 6 inches—known as No. 33½ South 7th st.

3. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 7th-st., adjoining last above-mentioned lot on the west, containing southerly in front 15 feet and ½ an inch, easterly on one side 52 feet 6 inches, northerly in the rear 15 feet and ½ an inch, and westerly on the other side 52 feet 5 inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling-house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth—known as No. 33 South 7th-st.

4. The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of 2d-st., between South 6th and South 7th sts., 83 feet northerly from South 7th-st., containing easterly in front 25 feet 4 inches, westerly in the rear 33 feet 11 inches, northerly on one side 58 feet, and southerly on the other side 52 feet 7½ inches, on which said lot is a two-story frame dwelling-house of the depth of 53 feet, known as No. 77 2d-st.

5. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 3d-st., between 7th and 8th sts., 125 feet easterly from 7th-st., containing in width in front and in rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 120 feet, on which said lot is a brick dwelling-house, two stories in height, with an attic and sub cellar, and 35 feet in depth—known as No. 134 South 3d-st.

6. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 3d-st., adjoining last above-mentioned lot on the east, containing in width in front and rear, 24 feet 5 inches, and in depth on each side 120 feet—known as No. 136 South 3d-st.

Part of the purchase-money can remain on Bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent. Sale positive and title indisputable. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN T. S. MAXWELL, one of the undersigned, No. 77 South-st., New-York City.—Dated Feb. 14, 1860.
JOHN T. S. MAXWELL, GEORGE W. HATSELL, } Executors.
MARY E. FENWICK, Executrix.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
The five lots on the south side of TWENTIETH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, commencing 195 feet from 5th-av.; each lot 25 feet front, 92 feet deep. On account of the superior character of the improvements on this entire block, and the elegant location of these lots, they are considered among the most desirable building sites in the City. Title perfect. Terms easy.
ALSO:
The house and lot No. 77 CLINTON-PLACE, (8th-st.,) north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 31½ feet front, 93 feet 11 inches deep; house three stories, brown-stone front, built in the most substantial manner, by the best builders in the City, and now in capital condition.
ALSO:
The house and lot No. 79 CLINTON-PLACE, adjoining above; lot 25 feet front by 93 feet 11 inches deep; house brick, three stories with attic in the rear, built in same manner and by same builders as above. Also in good condition.
For particulars and maps of above property, apply at the office of the auctioneer.
The houses can be seen by applying at No. 79 Clinton-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. each day, with tickets to be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer.
BY WILLIAM L. SEYMOUR.
Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.
W. L. SEYMOUR will give his personal attention to sales of real estate, both public and private. Also, sales of furniture at private residences.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
BUTLER-STREET, BROOKLYN—Two-story and basement brick house and lot No. 91 Butler-st., 75 feet west of Hoyt, on the north side; lot 25x100; house 25x30 feet. Terms and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF SALE.
HOUSE AND LOT.
JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story brick and basement house and lot No. 273 West 46th-st., north side, 312 feet and 6 inches west from 9th-av. Terms easy. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON WORTH, WHITE AND WILLIAM STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close the estate of Elizabeth Eckert, deceased.
WORTH-ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 57 Worth-st., north side, 75 feet west of Church-st.; lot, 25.4x100 feet.
WHITE-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, No. 43 White-st., south side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot. 25.3½x100 feet.
WILLIAM-ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 231 William-st., west side, 100 feet south of Duane-st.; lot, 27 feet 9 inches front, 25 feet 3 inches rear, by 88 feet 2 inches on southerly side, and 87 feet 6 inches on northerly side.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, for one, two, or three years.
For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ASHER P. HAMLIN, DEC'D, BY ORDER OF SAM'L S. HAMLIN AND HENRY R. DE WITT, ADMINISTRATORS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
70 shares Albany Ins. Co., $30 per share.
30 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y., $40 per share.
75 shares Market Bank of New-York, $100 per share.
1 Bond Central Railroad Conv., payable 1864, $500.
9 1st Mort. B'ds Hudson River R. Co., 1870, $1,000 each.
5 1st Mort. B'ds Hudson River R. Co., 1870, $500 each.
9 1st Mort. B'ds Hudson River R. Co., 1869, $1,000 each.
1 1st Mort. B'd Hudson River R. Co., 1869. $500.
5 1st Mort. B'ds Penn. Coal Co., 1861, $1,000 each.
TERMS.—10 per cent. on day of sale, balance next day, at the office of Messrs. C. J. & E. De Witt, No. 88 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at Sibers's Hotel, in the village of New-Rochelle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the farm of the late Hannah Pugsley, deceased, of about 151 acres by survey made by John F. Jenkins, Surveyor, situate in the town of New-Rochelle, about one mile north of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt at New-Rochelle, on the east side of the road leading to White Plains. For particulars of boundaries, apply to JOHN PINE, or to JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer, of New-Rochelle village, or to the undersigned, in the upper part of New-Rochelle, who will point out the Farm, and furnish maps of the same. JOHN SOULICE, Sole surviving Executor of Hannah Pugsley, deceased.
NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 4, 1860.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES ON THIRTY-THIRD ST.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
2 WEST 33D-ST.—The two three-story brick houses and lots, on the north side of 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as Nos. 177 and 179. Lots 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; house 16 feet 8 inches by 55 feet.
TERMS—$4,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each house, for five years.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 648, 650, 652 HOUSTON ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—By WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, the three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 648, 650, 652 Houston-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., by order of the executors to the estate of William R. Thurston, deceased; houses each 25 by 46, lots each 25 by 95 feet. Terms liberal. Will be put up together. Their proximity to Broadway renders them a desirable investment. For maps, &c., apply to auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY—No. 62 CORTLANDT-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1860 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot, with the five-story brick store known as No. 62 Cortlandt-st., northerly side, between Washington and Greenwich sts.; said lot being 20 feet 6 inches in width by 68 feet 11 inches in depth on the easterly side, and 67 feet 5 inches on the westerly side. A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON ELEVENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable lot of land on the northerly side of 11th-st., 356 feet 9 inches west of Broadway, being 27 feet wide by 103 feet 3 inches deep. The sale will be positive. 50 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, gaiters, &c., by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of new goods, direct from the manufacturers, and well worthy the attention of both City and country buyers. Catalogues and samples ready early on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—A. H. MULLER WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, by order of the executors of Jesse Scofield, deceased, the seven three-story brick dwelling houses known as Nos. 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169 and 171 Livingston-st. corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of the auctioneers, or of the subscriber at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor. WM. H. SCOFIELD.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
HOTEL FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, all the furniture of the Globe Hotel, comprising parlor, dining-room chamber and kitchen furniture, china, glassware, &c., &c. The whole will be sold without reserve.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh goods, adapted to Southern, Western, and City trade.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED Billiard Tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN Billiard Table Manufactory, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6.30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 3.40 P. M.
White Plains, 6 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:30 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *vià* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *vià* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital ... $150,000
Surplus over ... 47,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at its office, in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 67 Wall-st, Feb 8, 1860.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand. This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a surplus of $104,018, Jan. 1, 1860, continues to insure against fire on the usual terms.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.
P. NOTMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, 31 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after Monday the 13th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 14th inst.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb 8, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1. R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of NEGBAUR & BRYAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—WM. J. BRYAN retiring therefrom. LOUIS NEGBAUR will continue the business of the late firm, and is authorized to liquidate the business and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
LOUIS NEGBAUR, WM. J. BRYAN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM, THOMAS C. DURANT, C. W. DURANT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between VALENTINE WILLIS & JAS. M. REYBERT, is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Valentine Willis, at No. 93 John-st. VALENTINE WILLIS, JAMES M. REYBERT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, OFFICE, WHITLOCK BUILDING, No. 138 Nassau, corner of Beekman-st.
Capital ... $150,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1860 ... 20,000
Capital being increased to ... 200,000
Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of insurable property against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K OAKLEY, Secretary.
JAS. E. DUNHAM, General Agent.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO., No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established, all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent. No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAIL!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS, 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., the NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander,
for ASPINWALL, direct, and will connect *vià* PANAMA RAILROAD with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. R. BABY, Commander,
and proceed direct to SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate—on the wharf—at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. G. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S and FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS, by these steamers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang, ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar, ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson, AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch, SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The ARABIA will sail on the 29th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS, W. H. HUDSON, Commander,
With unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and capacity for 700 tons of freight, will be dispatched for New-Orleans direct, as above, from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
Freight 30c. per foot.
Passage, Cabin ... $50
Passage, Second Cabin ... 40
Steerage ... 20
Freight received on and after Feb. 17.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. No bills of lading signed after the sailing of the ship.
For freight or passage apply on board or to the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.
The American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamship
R. R. CUYLER,
FREDERIC CROCKER, Commander,
Will make her first departure on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 12, North River.
Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets sold to New Orleans, Mobile, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon and Augusta at very low rates. The accommodations for passengers by this steamer are most elegant and unsurpassed. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance. Freight received on 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *vià* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $30; Memphis, $33 50; Knoxville, $27; Chattanooga, $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville $21, Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, Feb. 18. NOTICE.—No form of bills of lading signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,
SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON.
Baggage checked to all the above points.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, Northampton and Towns on the Line of Vermont Railroads.—Fare to New Haven, $1. The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 E. R., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights (except Sundays,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge. Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, Pier No. 25 E. R., New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, &c., *vià* steamer ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray st. wharf Feb 1, 11½ A. M.; 2, 12½ P. M.; 3, 1½ P. M.; 4, 3½ P. M.; 6, 5½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 7, 6 A. M.; 8, 6 A. M.; 9, 6½ A. M.; 10, 7 A. M.; 11, 9 A. M.; 13, 9½ A. M.; 14, 11 A. M.; 15, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2¼ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STATE AND FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Synopses of their Annual Returns to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department now ready at the *Monitor* Office, No. 16 Wall-st., Room 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI.—SONNAMBULA.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF MISS PATTI.
WEDNESDAY, Feb 15, at 8 o'clock, by general request, LA SONNAMBULA, which cannot be repeated on any account. Characters: MISS PATTI, BRIGNOLI, AMODIO.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock, Second, and in consequence of the departure of the Company, last night of Weber's highly successful Opera DER FREYSCHUTZ, Which was so enthusiastically received Friday last. It will be given with its perfect cast, including COLSON, Mme. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI, and JUNCA. Splendid new scenery by Calyo.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock, Grand gala night and farewell appearance of Mme. GAZZANIGA, When will be performed, for this occasion only, Pacini's Opera of SAPPHO, With a great cast, including GAZZANIGA, Mme. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, FERRI.
This will most positively be the only opportunity of hearing this favorite artist in New-York, all arrangements having been made by her for a concert tour through the United States, and her immediate departure for Europe on its conclusion.
On SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock, LAST PATTI MATINEE, Last performance of Rossini's famous opera of THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, with its extraordinary star cast, including MISS PATTI, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, AMODIO, SUSINI.
Miss PATTI, in addition to all the music of the opera, will sing, during the CONCERT OF THE MUSIC LESSON, Eckert's popular "ECHO SONG," expressly composed for Mad. Sontag; the popular comic English ballad "COMING THROUGH THE RYE," and the ADELINA WALTZ, expressly composed for Miss Patti by Sig. Muzio.
NOTICE.—On this occasion Miss PATTI will make her last appearance at a Matinée prior to her departure.
TO THE PUBLIC.—The great success of the Oratorio, given on Sunday last, has induced the Directors to give another performance on SUNDAY WEEK, Feb. 26, When will be performed Donizetti's I MARTIRI, arranged as an Oratorio, to the entire music of "Il Poliuto."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
TEN MINUTES INTERMISSION BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH ACTS, for the accommodation of those wishing to procure REFRESHMENTS.
FOURTH WEEK.
TO-NIGHT, And Every Evening till further notice, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.
PROLOGUE.
Manuel, Marquis de Champcey ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army) ... Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house) ... Mrs. Walcot
THE DRAMA.
Manuel, (stewart to M. Laroque) ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets ... Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevennes (a man of the world) ... Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer) ... Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic) ... Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary) ... Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd) ... Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri ... Mr. Oliver
Louis ... Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar) ... Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter) ... Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family) ... Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess) ... Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl) ... Miss Fanny Reeves
Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.
Between the first and second acts a lapse of two months. Between fourth and fifth acts a lapse of some months.
Box Book open six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
In consequence of the UNABATED PUBLIC DESIRE to witness the beautiful Scottish drama by DION BOURCICAULT, entitled JEANIE DEANS; OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN, with these highly popular favorites MISS LAURA KEENE AND MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, in the beautiful characters of the sister heroines EFFIE DEANS, AND JEANIE DEANS,
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Dress Circle seats may be secured ten days in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
BROADWAY BOUDOIR.
WEBB SISTERS' THEATRE, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
Three pieces.
Complete success of the New Drama, GOOD FOR EVIL, NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY. And THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Miss Ada Webb ... In eight characters
Miss Emma Webb ... in two characters
H. Plunket, Mr. Billy O'Niel, and the entire Company will appear.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.
Front seats reserved for ladies.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16,
The performance will commence with POLLY JORDON.
To be succeeded by the drama of THE WANDERING BOYS. THREE FAST MEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
JEUDI, 16 Fevrier, 1860.
Représentation Extraordinaire au Bénefice des Victimes de Incendie d'Elm-street.
Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée.
LE CHELALIER DES DAMES.
PICCOLET.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860.
AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 7½.
AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 7½.
AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 7½.
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
OR, OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
DION BOURCICAULT'S THRILLING DRAMA.
DION BOURCICAULT'S THRILLING DRAMA.
DION BOURCICAULT'S THRILLING DRAMA.
Pronounced by the Press and the Public the most
EMOTION-STIRRING DRAMA OF THE DAY!
EMOTION-STIRRING DRAMA OF THE DAY!
EMOTION-STIRRING DRAMA OF THE DAY!
And elegantly, as well as artistically presented.
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW MUSIC,
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW SCENERY,
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW COSTUMES,
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW EFFECTS.
In five acts, with choice tableaux.
Wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, Seals, &c., beautiful Aquaria.
Admittance, 25 cts.; children, 13; parquette, 13 extra.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
Assisted by the following Eminent Artists:
Madames COLSON and STRAKOSCH.
Signors STIGELLI, AMODIO and JUNCA.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, pianist, and
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, cornet
Conductors of Orchestra, Messrs MUZIO and CARL BERGMANN.
Conductor of Band ... Mr. C. S. GRAFFULA.
Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH will preside at the Piano-Forte.
Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets for sale at Firth Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.

ENGLISH CONCERTS.
New and Elegant Entertainments.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MONDAY, Feb. 20, FRIDAY, Feb. 24, MONDAY, Feb. 27.
Mrs. J. M. Mozart ... Soprano
Miss M. E. Hawley ... Contralto
Mr. W. H. Cooke ... Tenor
Mr. Henry Draper ... Baritone
Mr. Pattison ... Pianist
Mr. G. W. Morgan ... Conductor
A Double Quartette of Male Voices; an Efficient Orchestra, English Glees, Ballads, Duetts, Quartettes, &c., &c., in OUR OWN LANGUAGE, And with appropriate scenery.
Tickets, (choice seats,) 50 cents; Promenade, 25 cents; Subscription Ticket, for series, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN MATINEE WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15—2 o'clock.
Entertainments in the Evening as usual at 7½ o'clock.
Performances begin with the STEEPLE CHASE,
Followed by the great equestrian feats of ELLA ZOYARA and JAMES ROBINSON.
Perilous gymnastics by the BROTHERS HANLON,
And a great variety of other performances by this magnificent Troupe.
Boxes, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6 each.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. GEORGE CHRISTY'S great Farce of the DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of COUSIN POMPEY. M. GUSTAVE BIDAUX, first baritone of the Italian Opera, &c. Mr. F. WILLMARTH, the great ballad singer.
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, in all its shades and phases.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Everything rare and curious in the Animal Kingdom.
ONLY MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Uncontrollable laughter and shouts of applause greet the perfoming Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Jack, Elephant, Lions, &c.
A LIBERAL REDUCTION MADE TO SCHOOLS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MILBURN BENEFIT.
"PEALS ON PEALS OF LAUGHTER."
Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the Blind Preacher, having accepted the invitation of a few personal friends and admirers to deliver his inimitable Lecture on
"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND,"
At the Cooper Institute,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,
The entire net proceeds will go to Mr. MILBURN'S benefit.
This is the most instructive and laughter-exciting intellectual performance ever given in this City.
Friends who are willing to aid will please call on the advertiser, G. Q. COLTON, No. 37 Park-row, and take tickets for distribution, with the privilege of returning those unsold.
Tickets 25 cents; for sale at No. 209 Mulberry-st., at the bookstores on Broadway, and at the door. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
A Work of Wonderful Art!
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.,
At the Brick Church,
Ninth-st., one door east of Broadway.
GREAT ATTRACTION!
Afternoon and Evening Lectures at 3 and 8 P. M.
Admission, 25c. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SCOTCH BALLAD CONCERT.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the Scottish residents of New-York, that the above Concert will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1860, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, when he will be assisted by the following talented artists:
Mrs. J. M. Mozart, Soprano; Mr. J. R. Thomas, Baritone; Mr. A. Sedgwick, English Concertina; Master Chas. Sedgwick, English Concertina.
Mr. J. G. MAEDER will preside at the Piano-forte.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.
To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
10th-st., near Broadway. Now on exhibition, a collection of Pictures painted by Mr. GEO. H. HALL, consisting of figure subjects and fruit and flower pieces. Open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. ADMISSION FREE.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

WASHINGTON HALL, BROOKLYN, E. D.—The citizens of Brooklyn are respectfully informed that a series of Dramatic and Opera ic Entertainments will be given at the above Hall on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 16, 17 and 18, by the accomplished actress and songstress, Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD, and the popular comedian and dramatist, Mr. H. WATKINS, assisted by several artists of distinguished ability. For particulars, see bills of the day.

DU CHAILLU'S AFRICAN COLLECTION.—No. 635 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., among which is the gigantic Gorilla, and a great many other specimens of natural history and native curiosities. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM, ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of THE OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms Nos. 75 & 85 East 13th-st., Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OACKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building corner Grand-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. [illegible] Broome-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,) Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

WANTED—A PIANO TEACHER FOR A PLEASANT situation South: one competent to teach the violin or French in addition would be preferred. Call or address L. E., No. 47 West 26th-st., New-York City.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

LECTURES.

HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Head-quarters, 659 Broadway, and at the door. Seats reserved for ladies.
CEPHAS BRAINERD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

INDIA.
GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL No. 765 Broadway.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 15, at 2 P. M., MR. SIDDONS Will deliver a lecture on THE NATIVES OF INDIA, Their Morals, Customs and Religion.
Admission, 25 cents.

BYRON AND CHARLES DICKENS.
Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock, MR. SIDDONS will read Mazeppa and the Trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick.
Admission 25 cents.

AMER. INSTITUTE, THURSDAY, 7½ P. M. JOHN HARTLEY CHURCHILL, M. A. ENG.
On superheated steam—ENGLAND—The Highlands of Scotland—The Peat Bogs of Athy—Palm Groves of Africa—Salzburg—The Rhine—Belgium—France.
Cornish Engines and Steam Jackets, Stearine and Straw Paper, Glycerine, Paraffine, Gas and Gunpowder, Shales, Peat, Bones, Wood, Quicksilver, the Lever Line.

AN ADDRESS WILL BE DELIVERED BY Rev. W. H. BELLOWS, of New-York, before the BROOKLYN SANITARY ASSOCIATION, by special invitation of the Society, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at Rev. W. H. BARTLETT'S Church, Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
GEORGE HALL, President.
J. B. JONES, M. D., Rec. Sec'y.

NEW YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—Rev. J. C. DURCHER will deliver the Sixth Lecture of the Course on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Subject—*Essentials of National Prosperity.* Doors open at 7; Lecture 8. Admission 25 cents. S. GRISWOLD, M. D., Chairman of Lecture Committee.
A. F. DOW, Secretary.

THE INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS OF THE Veterinary College Institute, will be (by special request) redelivered, free, in its Lecture Hall, No. 75 West 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., by Capt. RALSTON. The medical faculty, students, and the public generally are respectfully invited. Hour, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Veterinary Science and Art.*

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER a new Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Jane-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Stump and one of its Sprouts.* Admission 25 cents. B. T. BURNHAM, REEVES E. SELMES, MERRITT WICKHAM, Lecture Committee.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, OF BROOKLYN, will lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Wise and the Otherwise; Or, Progression by Antagonism.* Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Boardman, Gray & Co.'s rooms, No. 487 Broadway, and at the door.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE AFTERNOON of Feb. 13, in a 4th av. stage, or in getting out corner 15th-st., then crossing Union-square to Broadway and 18th-st, a lady's POCKET-BOOK, containing $81 in bills, $21 in gold, and some change. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at No. 158 Prince st., New-York.

LOST.—$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., in going from Dr. Chapin's church to Canal-st., or in an 8th-av. car, a buckskin PURSE containing money and other valuables. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at J. H. FOWLER'S, No. 44 Dey-st.

FOUND—BUCK-SKIN PURSE, CONTAINING A commuter's ticket, with a small sum of money, in a 5th-av. stage last evening, Feb. 13. Can be had by paying expenses and applying to JUDSON JARVIS, No. 7 Forsyth-st.

LOST—ON THE 13TH INST., A SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND RING, set in black enamel, either in Broadway, Canal-st., or in a 4th-av. stage. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 210 East 15th-st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A New Movement for Saving Life at Fires.—A preliminary meeting was held last evening at No. 14?, Hester-street, the object of which was to discuss the propriety of forming a Fire Company to be called the "Life Protectors," upon the plan of the Pompiers of Paris. These organizations are conducted upon military principles, each division being thoroughly drilled in the particular part assigned it. There is no excitement, and no noise, everything being done by signs, or by well understood rules of proceeding. By the use of ingeniously contrived ladders the tallest building is scaled, ropes are dropped, and the escape bag hauled up to any desired point of the burning building; the inmates are then sent down, one after the other, safely to the street. A variety of models were shown, intended to facilitate escape from burning dwellings. They consisted, among others, of a form of bucket to be attached to each window frame, from which the occupants of a house can be lowered by means of a pulley and basket, when other modes of escape have been cut off; a variety of ladders, capable of being extended so as to reach any story from the street; a permanent iron ladder to be hung upon the outside of the house from a window; contrivances to be attached to the inside of any window, with pullies and canvas buckets to lower persons from the upper stories. There is also a kind of "snake," through which a rope is run, and by which a person can graduate his descent to the ground. None but a practiced person, however, could use it, and to a novice it would be worse than useless as a means of safety. The projector of this movement is Mr. Steuhmeier, who has had large experience in this kind of engineering, and who was employed in various parts of Germany in drilling these Zouaves of the flames for their peculiar duties. No organization has yet been made. Experiments are first to be tried, and should due encouragement be given, in due time the Company will be formed.

The Fund for Policemen Killed while in the Discharge of Duty.—Under the old Police régime rewards for the arrest of criminals and recovery of property were given to the arresting parties and successful property restorers. The proceeds of sales of property for which no owners could be found were turned over to the credit of the Police Department expenses. The present Police act instituted an important and worthy change—the money received as rewards and from the sale of unclaimed property being converted into a fund for the benefit of the widows and children of policemen killed while in the discharge of their duty. This fund now reaches nearly $9,000, two-thirds being the accumulation of rewards, and the remainder the proceeds of the sales of unclaimed property. At present there are only three recipients of the fund—the interest being all that is paid. Foremost on the list is the wife of Anderson, who was shot by Cancemi; next is the wife of Officer Jarboe, of the Seventh Precinct, whose body was found near Fort Hamilton, the supposition being that he was murdered and then thrown off the dock. The last beneficiary is the widow of Officer Stuart, of the First Ward, who was killed by the recent falling of the store in Broad-street. Thus far there have been eight sales of unclaimed property. A ninth sale takes place this morning. About 150 lots of goods are to be sold, embracing as usual a miscellaneous variety of articles, from bags of wheat and shovels and tongs to ladies' silk dresses, Brussels carpeting and United States muskets. Heading the musket list on the catalogue is announced for sale "Cancemi's gun in perfect order."

The Masonic Ball.—The fourteenth annual Ball of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, took place at the Academy of Music last night. It was largely attended, hugely enjoyed, and prolonged till long after the steam monsters that throw off the daily papers had settled to their work on the morning editions. The Academy was decorated tastefully, and, for once, not excessively. At the extreme end of the dancing hall, constructed over the parquette, opposite the main entrance, the words "*Sit lux et lux fuit*," formed with brilliant jets of gas, blazed forth. Two bands of music on either side of the house alternately "did" the music. At a little before midnight the ceremony of the reception of the Grand Lodge was performed. The members of the lodge in their varied regalias marched in, and after sundry mysterious counter-marchings and salutations, mingled with the rest of the company. The occasion was a most delightful one.

Alpha Delta Phi Society.—A meeting of members of the Alpha Delta Phi Society residing in New-York, was held on Monday evening, the object being to form an association of graduate members. About fifty members were present, representatives of different colleges scattered all over the Union at which they had graduated. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, presided temporarily. Prof. Theodore Dwight was chosen permanent President, and an election of the usual routine of officers followed. It was resolved to hold meetings once a month, and an adjournment—after the usual festivities—took place accordingly. The Alpha Delta Phi is one of the oldest College secret societies. It has chapters in nineteen colleges and numbers over eighteen hundred members. A new catalogue to be issued shortly is being prepared by the Yale Chapter.

Young Men's National Union Club.—A few persons met last evening in Room No. 5, Clinton Hall, to organize permanently the Young Men's National Union Club of the City of New-York, which was started on Friday evening last. The Committee appointed at the first meeting reported a Constitution and list of officers, all of which were accepted. The following are the names of the officers elect: President—E. P. Norton; Vice-Presidents—D. S. Riddle and W. E. Frost; Treasurer—H. S. Bennett; Secretary—P. B. Taylor. Mr. E. J. Brown, on the part of the Executive Committee, reported that the arrangements for the mass meeting were in active progress, and that letters sympathizing with the movement had been received from prominent men in different sections of the country.

Serious Runaway Casualty.—Mr. John H. Lee, residing at No. 110 Ninth-street, was driving a stylish team of horses down Broadway, on Monday afternoon, when the animals became frightened at the corner of Forty-fifth-street, and started off at a rapid rate. In attempting to turn short round a corner, the wagon pole broke and Mr. Lee was violently precipitated to the pavement. Capt. Coulter, of the Twenty-second Ward, ran to the assistance of the prostrate man and found him quite insensible, his collar bone having been fractured and his head severely bruised by the fall. Mr. Lee was conveyed to a neighboring drug-store, whence, after he had been restored to consciousness he was removed to his residence. It is believed that his injuries will not result fatally.

The Racket Match Postponed.—The Racket match for $1,000 a side, which was to have taken place yesterday, between Wm. Devoy and an amateur player, a merchant of this City, who desires that his name shall not be made public, has been postponed until to-morrow. The game will be played in the Court of the New-York Racket Club, No. 384 Bowery. Both of the players are celebrated, and the match is exciting a great deal of interest among those who are fond of the game.

A Lesson to Little Boys.—Michael Helt, a lad ten years of age, while flying his kite about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, ran backwards and came in contact with a horse which a man was leading through the street. The animal plunged and reared violently, and striking the little boy on the head, killed him instantly. The accident occurred in Avenue C, and the Eleventh Ward Police conveyed the body to the station-house, where an inquest was subsequently held by Coroner Jackman. The lad's parents reside at No. 96 Sheriff-street.

The Brooklyn Ferry Franchises.—Judge Hogeboom having decided that the City has the control of the Brooklyn Ferry franchises, the sale of the leases at public auction will take place on the 25th inst., to which day it was postponed by the Comptroller *pendente lite*.

Governors of the Almshouse.—The Board of Governors was to have held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, but as there was no quorum present there was not any business transacted, and an adjournment was had until Tuesday next.

Letters by Rev. Dr. Tyng.—The course of "Familiar Letters on Sunday Schools," from the pen of Rev. Dr. Tyng, which is in process of publication in the *Independent*, will undoubtedly be read with interest by all friends of Sunday Schools, at home and abroad.

Movements of Mayor Wood.—Mayor Wood departed for Washington yesterday morning. Meantime Alderman Peck, the President of the Board of Aldermen, is acting Mayor, by virtue of his office.

An Unknown Man Drowned.—An unknown man fell into the East River on Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, at pier No. 26, near Peck-slip, and was drowned. Unsuccessful attempts were made to recover the body.

Lecture on the Horse's Foot.—Capt. Ralston, of the Veterinary Institute, will repeat the introductory lecture of his course this evening, at the Hall No. 75 West Twenty-third-street.

A Trial Trip.—The new steamer *R. R. Cuyler* is to leave Pier No. 12 North River this morning, on a trial trip.

Police Reports.

THE TROUBLES OF A GIFT BOOKSELLER.

Mr. Ranney, the well-known gift bookseller, was again taken into custody yesterday; this time on complaint of Valentine Yehling, who charges that the accused engaged him to act as collecting and office clerk, requiring a deposit of $100 as surety for the faithful discharge of his duties. In a day or two after he desired Mr. Yehling to undertake an agency in Pennsylvania, requiring him to sell books by subscription and without samples, transmitting all orders to New-York. This the complainant declined to undertake, and desired to dissolve connection with his employer. Mr. Ranney gave him his note for the $100 which he had deposited with him, and allowed it to go to protest, thus giving foundation for the complaint of procuring money by false representations, on which the accused was arrested. At Police Headquarters Mr. Ranney was confronted by Augustus Wolfing, of Williamsburgh, who alleges that he swindled him out of a deposit of $50; by Francis Porcella, of No. 17 Baxter-street, who says that he has lost $98 by Mr. Ranney, having deposited with him $105, and received only $7 for services performed; and by Geo. Rule, of No. 221 William-street, who charges that he was swindled by the accused out of $100. Mr. Wright, of Charleston, S. C., also states, by letter, that he ordered $30 worth of books from Mr. Ranney. The letter inclosing the money was registered at Charleston, and its receipt acknowledged at the New-York office; but Mr. Wright states that he has never heard from Mr. Ranney in reply. The accused is held for examination.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

A little girl, who was sweeping the crosswalk, corner of Park-row and Beekman-street, yesterday morning was run over by a stage of the Avenue A line. Geo. Lawn, the driver, was subsequently apprehended by Officer Quinn, of the Sixth Ward, and Justice Connolly held him to answer a charge of reckless driving. The child's arm was seriously injured, and she was removed to her parents' residence in Mulberry-street, for surgical attention.

Fire.

IN A CIGAR STORE.

About 8½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the cigar store of Messrs. Flexner & Brother, No. 122½ Fulton-street, corner of Nassau. The stock was injured to the extent of $300; not insured; and the building, owned by Christopher Lussen, to the amount of $200—insured for $4,000 in the Continental Company. The stock of John Bradburn, bookseller in the store adjoining, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $600; insured. The coffee and cake saloon in the basement, kept by Messrs. Trussdell & Spafford, suffered $50 injury by water; insured in the Quaker City (Philadelphia) Insurance Company. Mr. Lewis, a barber on the second floor, lost $50 in the destruction of fixtures; not insured.

American Women's Association.

ANNUAL MEETING AT HOPE CHAPEL—SPEECHES OF MRS. BELL, JAMES T. BRADY, THEODORE E. TOMLINSON AND EX-JUDGE J. W. EDMONDS.

An audience of several hundred persons assembled at Hope Chapel, last evening, on the occasion of the anniversary of the American Women's Association.

About 8 o'clock, James T. Brady, Esq., escorted the fair lecturer of the evening to the platform, remarking that while sitting among the audience he had been unexpectedly called upon to perform the office of introducing her to the meeting.

Mrs. Bell commenced her discourse by disclaiming any intention of delivering any other than a legitimate and appropriate appeal on behalf of woman and her mission. Her scheme for the elevation of woman would commence with a thorough education. Woman's faith, fortitude, fidelity and love armed her with the panoply of the true faith. But what was her present condition? She came to plead, not for the educated and elevated, but to ask assistance in gathering to their homes those unfortunates, who, without friends, needed the assistance of the charitable. They had a home already established, where reputable females were received and supplied with food and raiment, materials and opportunities for study. The work was not an experiment. The idea originated with Mrs. Lincoln, the President, who had been led to devise a plan for the relief of those poor girls who had been thrown out of employment. From a small beginning she had continued until a suitable residence was obtained. She had freely expended her own little means, until an establishment could be procured which would accommodate several hundred inmates. After surmounting numerous obstacles, she had procured the present location at No. 244 West Twenty-ninth-street. Yet, the aim was still to enlarge the home, so that all the friendless American girls who needed its refuge might obtain it. "Not to reform, but to prevent crime," was their object. They aimed to give moral, as well as mental and physical, discipline. Would not the public "come out" and help the work?

Mr. James T. Brady was the next speaker. Having, he said, a professional dislike for some of the slanders with which his profession was often assailed, he would remove this lyre (liar) before he began. [Amid roars of laughter Mr. Brady removed the music-stand on which the lecturer had rested her manuscript.] The other day he had gone into the Law Library, as lawyers always do, seeking what they are afraid to find—that dry, unpleasant, stern, uncompromising, unsocial library—like that he had heard described by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to whom he always listened with so much pleasure and instruction. As he entered he saw his friend Judge Edmonds in a position which, even for him, was unusually graceful—a lady on either side of him. [Laughter.] A young lady, [laughter and applause,] two young ladies in the Law Library. [Renewed laughter.] Why that library had been so proud ever since that it felt inclined to come into competition with the Spring, and to bloom as cheerfully. [Laughter.] One of the ladies was a blonde—a soft blonde; the other was a brunette, with those dark eyes of which some of those gentlemen could speak if they would tell the truth. He had been handed a ticket, and, as his eyesight was failing him, he would assume a fashionable attitude—(putting up his eye-glass, and reading from the ticket.) [Laughter.] The lady advertised to speak had performed her part gracefully, and he found himself on this St. Valentine's Day—an old bachelor—a withered hollyhock—in the place of the "distinguished gentleman." While he spoke to them now, what was the scene presented on Broadway? He was not here to moralize. He had no word of censure for anybody, but what vast sums of money were spent for club-houses—inhabited either by husbands away from their wives, or gentlemen who ought to be seeking for wives. [Laughter.] Fortunes were expended to create these structures—no more worthy of the contemplation of the enlightened than the Pyramids of Egypt, which defy the scrutiny of their mysterious chambers, consecrated to the burial of the favorite worshiped bird. What more dark, gloomy and purposeless than these structures? [Applause.] Look at Broadway while he stood here, pleading, perhaps uselessly and unnecessarily, for this charity. And what sympathy was manifested for such movements as this among the glittering throng of pleasure-seekers? Although Americans were allowed by the foreign traveler, and hugged to themselves the credit of their appreciation of woman, how was their affection manifested in matters of this kind? In their relations to social life, Americans deserved, he would admit, credit for their treatment of women; but when it was proposed to sustain an institution to keep woman from degradation, and perhaps from shame, where was our affection? If a man undertook to speak in its behalf, his motives were suspected, or his speech was derided for the purpose of ridicule. He read from the report of the managers, of which an abstract is given below, to show the great good done by the American Women's Association, and the small contributions received from this great City. The institution was for the benefit of those poor girls—who, as Curtis said, had but one point to separate them from starvation, and that was the point of the needle—walking upon a bridge as narrow as a mathematical line, and trying to balance herself upon that and keep from eternal death. [Sensation.] While the theatres were crowded, the multitudes pursued their various avocations of pleasure, and yet these appeals had to be made on behalf of women whom men professed so much to love. He was proud to speak in such a cause, even as the mere clarion through which the appeal was made, and he called upon the public to sustain it with all his most earnest wishes for its success. [Applause.]

Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson was next introduced by Mr. Brady, and commenced by apologizing for being unprepared; but, as Mr. Brady had spoken of standing alone, his chivalry was touched, and he thought it would be unbecoming in him to be silent. It seemed to him that if every man in the world would do all the good he could, the right hand of God would convert this miserable earth into a paradise. He believed woman was more respected in this land than in any other, and that the depth of the fallen woman was not too deep for virtue to reach her. True, her mission was not in the halls of legislation, or on the battle-field. Her business was with the soul of the youth, and as long as she was preserved pure, so long the destinies of any country would be safe. As he understood the objects of this Association, it was to procure a home for friendless girls. That he considered a laudable object, for some such girl preserved from disgrace might be the mother of a Washington or a Clay. [Applause.] An institution of this character—a home of industry—would not take the offensive form of mere charity, but would teach the inmates to help themselves. He was willing to do all he could to advance the noble objects of the institution. How many parents would feel more secure in the certainty of their children obtaining an honorable livelihood, should such an institution as this be established? Woman was most beautiful when doing good. The Florence Nightingales were the types of the sex. "It is beautiful to be good, and it is good to be beautiful" was his motto. He closed with an ethereal flight of fancy, and an eloquent appeal on behalf of the institution.

Ex-Judge John W. Edmonds was the next speaker, and apologizing for having come late; said he had long been impressed with the demand for such an undertaking. Some ten years since he had become convinced of the necessity for an institution of this kind. American girls coming to this City for employment were exposed to manifold dangers. Yet he saw the difficulty of such an attempt. The motives of men were likely to be misunderstood, while from the known lack of sympathy among women for their own sex, he expected little from them. Yet he had been waited upon by the originator of this institution who expressed to him her firm confidence in her ability to carry out the work. He honored the feeling that actuated the woman and he had aided her to the best of his ability. She had encountered difficulties. A complaint had been made of her before a Police Magistrate, and upon his advice she had appeared at the Sessions for trial. She was arraigned before the Grand Jury, of which Ex-Mayor Harper was foreman, and he (Judge E.) had appeared before the Jury on her behalf. He had told them of the result of the investigations of two ladies of intelligence, whom he had requested to inquire for him. He was himself satisfied that the object was worthy, and at his suggestion, a Committee from the Grand Jury examined the Institution, and likewise reported that Mrs. Lincoln's establishment was a worthy and desirable one. He had told Mrs Lincoln that he did not know how she would get on, but, she had replied "I will get on." Yes, poor, attenuated, almost dying with consumption as she was, such was her determination. [Applause.] She had persevered amid all obstacles. Within the last year an article had appeared in one of the papers derogatory to the character of this institution. He had then requested the Mayor and Chief of Police to investigate the matter, but they had refused. Yet, Mrs. Lincoln had persevered until this moment, and now asked the support of the public to sustain the institution. Very many needy and worthy females had been protected and aided. So far as he could learn, the establishment of Mrs. Lincoln was worthy of support. Her means were small, but if they could be enlarged, great good would undoubtedly be done. The Association was worthy in the highest degree of the patronage and support of the people of the City. [Applause.]

Mrs. Bell then recited Hood's "Song of the Shirt."

A gentleman in the audience next proposed to be one of a hundred to give $10 each to the cause, or one of fifty to give $5 each, or one of twenty-five to give 20 shillings each.

Judge Edmonds thought he had better give his $10 without making conditions for anybody else.

The gentleman wanted to pay now so that he need not be called upon again. [Laughter.]

Judge Edmonds suggested that the payment of $10 would not exempt him from a second call. [Renewed laughter.]

The Judge further stated that the meeting was not called so much for the purpose of making immediate collections, as for bringing the matter before the public, so that the canvassers of the institution might be more successful.

The meeting then separated.

From the Annual Report of the Managers of the Home, in Twenty-Ninth-street, under charge of the Association, it appears that during the past year 133 females were aided by the Association. The receipts were $2,054 14, of which the sum of $1,516 58 was from voluntary contributions, $299 50 for board of inmates, and $238 06 for sewing done in the Home. The expense of maintaining the institution for the year was $2,040 67, or $15 54 for each person. Thus at a trifling expense, these 133 females thrown out of employment have been provided with a home, and the means of obtaining a livelihood. During the four years that the Association has been in operation, six hundred females have been thus aided.

The Kentucky Exiles.

NARRATIVE OF REV. MR. ROGERS, ONE OF THE NUMBER.

A narrative of the expulsion of the Rev. Mr. Fee and some seventeen friends of his from Kentucky, because of their well-known Anti-Slavery proclivities, was delivered last night by Rev. Mr. Rogers, himself one of the exiles, in the Baptist Church in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway. The services were conducted by Rev. D. M. Graham, the Pastor. At first the audience was so meagre that it did not number twenty persons, all told. In the hope that by delay the attendance would be enlarged, the pastor gave out several hymns. Eventually the congregation increased to about fifty, of whom three-fourths were ladies. Rev. Mr. Rogers (who is quite a young man) offered prayer. His address was prefaced by some remarks of the pastor, who alluded to Slavery as an utter barbarism, "the sum of all villainies," the oppression of our fellow-beings under the form of what they call, in some of the States, the corner-stone of Republican liberty.

Mr. Rogers read a portion of the 22d chapter of Joshua, as a fitting basis for his remarks. He said that if there was any one portion of our own nation which was connected with any great and prominent moral evil—no matter what part it might be—unless that evil were removed the whole country must eventually suffer. If any part of our land were essentially evil and corrupt, and if that evil and corruption were not removed, that part alone would not suffer, but the whole land would become corrupt and must perish. He believed, however, that there were good men in this land, who were ready to take hold of the great work of removing national evils, whatever they might be, and whether existing at the North or the South. It was in these he trusted for the salvation of the country, but he regretted that so many of these good men were looking at the South and yet doing nothing. Slavery was not the only wrong at the South. There was a moral desolation there that we have no conception of at the North. Slavery had a hold there only because the Gospel had no hold in the hearts of the people. He hoped that good men would look and see the evils that were threatening and existing there, then draw near to God, and set themselves to work to send salvation to the South, by contributing their sympathy, their means and their prayers. In conclusion, he gave a brief history of the events by which the expulsion of himself and his Free-State associates was both caused and accompanied—a history with all the details of which the public is already sufficiently familiar.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Items.—The annual distribution of certificates to the pupils of Public School No. 15, took place in the Westminster Presbyterian Church yesterday. The Trustees of this School are making arrangements to have it continued in temporary quarters until the building recently destroyed can be rebuilt......A carman was convicted before Justice Cornwell yesterday for violating a city ordinance by obstructing the City Railroad cars.......A woman named Rose fell from one of the South Eighth-street ferry-boats on Monday night, as the boat was entering the slip, and would have been drowned but for the prompt assistance rendered by the officers of the boat....The alarm of fire at 11 o'clock yesterday, in the Eastern District, proceeded from the stable of George Merkles, No. 50 Montrose-avenue. Loss, $50....The fireman, Gallagher, injured at the Sanford-street explosion, was considered better yesterday, and there is a chance for his final recovery. The Coroner's Jury will reassemble to-day....A man named O'Hara was arrested on Monday night by officers Tonney and Brown, of the Third Precinct, for firing a store at the corner of Van Brunt and Carroll streets. He will be arraigned for examination to-day....The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening, when an essay was read and the usual discussion followed, after which the subject of establishing a gymnasium was considered. A majority of the members present were decidedly in favor of carrying the project into effect

Singular Case.—A young man named Thomas E. Betts died yesterday from grief at the loss of his wife, who died last Sunday.

The Courts—General Term.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 32, 34, 37, 39, 44, 45, 48, 49, 54, 55, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70.

Bloody Affray on the Ice at Port Ewen.

TWO MEN KILLED, ONE FATALLY WOUNDED, AND ANOTHER BADLY HURT.

Great excitement has existed in and around Port Ewen, Ulster County, during the last two or three days, in consequence of a shocking and bloody affray which occurred on the ice opposite that village on Saturday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock. The facts are as follows: Two brothers, named Rilyea, with a friend, all residing at Esopus, Ulster County, were sailing in an ice-boat on the river on Saturday afternoon. After amusing themselves for sometime, they fastened the boat to the dock at Port Ewen, and went into a tavern to drink. While there, three Irishmen took possession of the boat, loosed it from the dock, and sailed to the middle of the river, where they were observed by one of the brothers, who instantly went to them and demanded the boat. The Irishmen refused to surrender it, and angry words ensued. During the altercation, young Rilyea unfastened the tiller and threatened to drive out the occupants of the boat. Upon this, one of the Irishmen drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed the unfortunate youth in the heart, inflicting a fatal wound. The remaining brother and his friend witnessed the transaction from the shore, and immediately started for the scene of the affray. Before they arrived at the boat, however, they came to the place where the elder Rilyea lay, and seeing that he was dying, rushed towards the boat to take revenge. After a short fight, one of the Irishmen seized the tiller and struck the friend of the brother a severe blow upon the head, which felled him senseless. Hiram Rilyea then repaired to the tavern where he procured a pistol, and returning to the boat shot one of the Irishmen, killing him instantly. He then turned and ran for the shore in the direction of Rondout, followed by the remaining Irishmen, where he arrived in advance of them, and instantly gave himself up to the authorities. The brothers Rilyea were 20 and 22 years of age respectively. The one who was killed was buried on Sunday. Both the offenders have been arrested.

James Newsome and John Firth became engaged in a dispute in a hotel in Middletown, on the night of the 29th ult., when the latter drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the former. Newsome struck his assailant with an arm chair, knocking him to the floor, and then beat him until he had fractured his skull so badly that the life of the injured man is despaired of.

[Advertisement.]

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WOLFE'S COGNAC BRANDY.
WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE SCOTCH WHISKY.
WOLFE'S PURE IRISH WHISKY.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform country merchants that he is now importing and bottling the above named articles, all of which are warranted pure and the best quality. A list of prices can be had at the office. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

London Club Sauce.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by Parker Brothers, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. Parker, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Thousands of females have had their constitutions ruined by drastic aperients, pernicious stimulants and poisonous lotions. The mild, soothing influence of these medicines on female complaints is now universally admitted.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Octoroon at Barnum's Museum.—Admirable performances! beautiful play! delightful drama! The Octoroon this afternoon at 2½, and this evening at 7½ o'clock. Greatest production ever witnessed on the stage.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 14.

$1,500 Ohio St. 6s, '86	110	300 N. Y. Cen. R....b60	71
3,000 Ill. Int. Im. '47	100	10 do	71
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	87⅞	600 do	70⅞
500 Virginia St. 6s	93¼	100 do....s10	70¾
1,000 do	92	100 do....b3	70⅞
1,000 do	92¼	100 do....opg	70¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	80	150 do	70¾
25,000 do....s60	79½	100 do....s30	70⅝
2,000 do....b60	80	150 Erie R	8¾
1,000 do	79⅞	100 Hudson River R	40½
15,000 do	79¾	300 Reading R	40
5,000 do....s60	79	600 do....b60	40⅛
4,000 California State 7s	87	50 Michigan Cent R	38
4,000 City 5s, '68	83	200 do....b30	38
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	91½	300 do	37⅞
5,000 N. Y. Cen. bs. '76	100¼	50 do....b30	37⅞
1,000 Erie R. bs. 1875	30	160 do	37¾
1,000 Hudson R. 3d Mg.	81	100 do....b60	37⅞
1,500 Ill Central R. bs.	89	100 do....s10	37½
23,000 M.C.R. 8 ℔ ct. 1st mtg. S. F. C. bds.	95⅞	200 M.S.&N.Ia.G.S.b60	14⅞
20,000 do	96	33 do	14⅝
41,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	100	100 do....s60	14¾
20 Union Bank	100	100 do	14¾
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	81¾	150 Gal. & Chi. R	57½
375 do	81½	100 do	57¼
100 do....s30	81	100 do....b30	57¼
50 do	81	250 Chi. & R. I. R..b60	63
100 do	81¼	300 do	62⅞
350 do....s30	81¼	6 Macon & West. R.	102
180 do	81⅜	10 N. Y. L. & T. Co.	167
300 do....b60	81½	81 Del.&Hud.Can. Co.	93¼

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Mo. St. 6s....s60	79	100 Mich.So.&NI.R.b60	6¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89	100 do	6⅝
3,000 Ill. Freeland Bs.	100¼	50 Mich.So.& N.I.G.S.	14¾
5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	81¼	500 Chic. & R. I. R..b60	62¾
50 do....b10	81½	250 do	62⅝
50 do	81½	50 Panama R....b30	132¼
50 do	81¾	5 do	132¼
250 do	82	150 do....s60	131⅞
250 do	82¼	50 do....b60	132½
50 do....s60	82¼	100 do	132
50 do	82½	100 do....s15	132
200 N. Y. Cen. R....opg	70½	15 Clev., Col.& Cin.R.	96½
100 Reading R....s60	39½	150 Gal. & Chic. R..s30	56¾
200 do	39¾	100 do	56⅞
400 do	39⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R..b60	20

Tuesday, Feb. 14—P. M.

The English advices of Feb. 2, received at noon, to-day, of the advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 4 per cent., had the effect on our market to stiffen the rates of Exchange, and to induce lower speculative sales of Stocks. The news was not unexpected, as the private mercantile and banking letters by the previous mail anticipated that such a step would be taken by the Bank, as a precautionary measure to check the active speculation going on in London in East India securities, which was drawing specie from the Bank, wholly irrespective of the regular trade demand for money. The effect on the English markets, so far as known by telegraph at Queenstown on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 2, was to place Consols at 94½ per cent., about the same rate as by the previous arrival, and to check somewhat the buoyancy in the Cotton trade at Manchester and Liverpool. Upon our own Money market, the news could not have come at a more favorable time, so far as the Exchanges with Europe are to be affected. The trade demand for Bills had been dull for ten days previous, and the leading drawers on London yesterday were compelled to accept 108⅝ per cent. in order to place any considerable amounts. To-day, the demand improved, and 108⅞ ℔ cent. was paid for standard Bills drawn on the spot, and 108⅝ ℔ cent. for Southern bills with Bank indorsement here. A large business resulted at these rates, though mainly among the Bankers themselves; and at the close of 'Change hour the inclination was to place the quotation at 108⅞@109 ℔ cent. French bills were done at f.5.20⅝@f.5.18⅞ to the dollar, with a fair trade inquiry and no decided pressure of transient bills at the lower figure. Some parcels of the Bar Gold received some days since from California will go forward by the *Asia* to-morrow in anticipation of better rates for Sight Exchange on London. The engagements are about $150,000. The market for Money, influenced somewhat by the favorable look of the Bank return this morning, is quite easy at 6 ℔ cent. for Loans on demand, and 6@7 ℔ cent. for Discounts, the inside figure being current only for very short and select acceptances. The Customs to-day were $265,000 in cash, and $36,000 in Treasury Bills; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $3,000; disbursements, $151,000; balance this afternoon, $9,861,320.

The characteristics of the Stock Exchange early in the day were somewhat contradictory. The sellers of Missouris, on time, noticed yesterday, renewed their offers at still lower rates, and nearly $100,000 were done at 79½@79 ℔ cent., the cash price finally closing in the afternoon 79⅞ ℔ cent. The sales appear to be either for Western account—this security being heavily banked upon in Illinois and Wisconsin—or upon information that the early Spring supply of the Stock is to be increased from that quarter. An extra session of the Missouri Legislature is called by the Governor for the month of March, and there is a probability that further appropriations to the Railways may be voted, though judging from the decided opposition at the regular session to the increase of the Public Debt, such a result must be merely conjectural. The other State Stocks were steady, and the Railway Bonds higher, with a large demand for Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents, and Illinois Central Free Lands, and full bids for several other descriptions. The 8 ℔ cents of Michigan Central sold at 96 ℔ cent. and the Free Lands of the Illinois Central brought 100¼ ℔ cent.; the Construction Bonds of the same Company, 89 ℔ cent. On the share list the speculation was for the fall in New-York Central and for the rise in Pacific Mail, Michigan Central and Reading. The sales of Central, on the printed list and outside the Board, were at 71@70⅞@70⅞ and finally 70½ ℔ cent., the last figure being bid at the close. The sellers are apparently confident that the *Pro-Rating* measure will be forced through the Assembly to-morrow, though our own information on the subject renders this extremely doubtful, and the final defeat of this extraordinary scheme to *blackmail* the Railway interest of the State almost certain. We cannot undertake, of course, to predict at what point or in what particular branch of the Legislature the lobby movement of the *Pro-Rating* league will be arrested, but this much may be assumed as positive, that no political party in the State dare go before the People next November upon such an issue, or with the responsibility resting upon them of having passed such a measure. It is not likely, therefore, to go upon the statute book, whatever preliminary demonstrations may be indulged in either or both Houses for the purpose of extorting terms for a rapacious and unprincipled lobby. It is understood in private circles here, that the Governor himself, though compromising his fair name as a liberal and enlightened merchant, by intimating in his Message that he would sanction a moderate tax upon the Railways for the benefit of the Canals, would, in the last resort, veto this nefarious scheme of individual aggrandisement. The Western shares, with the exception of Michigan Central, were ½@⅝ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday: Galena closed a fraction below 57 ℔ cent., and Rock Island 62⅞. The orders for Reading put the price at 40 ℔ cent. in the forenoon, but this brought out sellers at 39⅞@⅝ at the close. Panama showed much steadiness, and the renewed gossip by the last Nicaragua mail, of a rival route, has made little or no impression upon the price. The effect upon Pacific Mail, which should have been more serious than upon the Railway if there be anything in the *Monkey Point Grant*, has been to satisfy the stockholders that upon a straight fight for the California trade over the Isthmus of Panama the Vanderbilt opposition is already beaten. The Pacific shares sold this afternoon at 83 ℔ cent., although opening weaker at the earlier Board than yesterday's last rate, and the elasticity of the stock for some days past creates an impression on the Street that the field is about to be abandoned either by Roberts or Vanderbilt, or both. The sales of the Stock have suddenly become quite active, but whether upon this sort of private information or upon the conviction that the Company have passed through the severest trial of competition, and are now making some money, we are unable to say. The general market in the afternoon closed dull. Some use was made by selling for the decline, late in the day, after English Money news, though it was exactly shown how the higher rate at the Bank of England is to impair the ability on this side to resume the active export of Gold whenever the state of the Exchange or the exhaustion of our Cotton crop shall require it. That the condition of the Bank has been at least partially influenced by the turn of Exchange in our favor is generally conceded; but it appears to be happily ordained that our English cousins cannot have our Cotton and Gold in abundance at one and the same time. They will be welcome to the Gold later in the season, if it be owing to them.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania against the defaulting City of Pittsburgh, noticed by telegraph this morning, was made upon the Bonds of that city issued to the Chartiers Valley Railroad. The opinion of the Court concludes as follows:

"That the defendants and their successors in office be, and they are hereby, commanded, forthwith, to make full and ample provision for the payment of all the interest now due upon the bonds issued by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in payment of their subscriptions of $150,000 to the capital stock of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company, according to the tenor of said bonds, by the assessment and collection of such taxes as may be necessary for the purpose. And it is further ordered, that the defendants pay the costs of this suit."

In the course of his opinion, Judge Strong also remarked that while the impolicy of municipal subscription to stock in railroad companies must be admitted, the constitutionality of laws authorizing them has been sustained not only in Pennsylvania, but in sister States, by a weight and uniformity of judicial decisions such as very few other constitutional views have been able to bring to their support.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,577,894	$1,028,482	$1,404,754
Previously reported	5,536,200	4,749,918	7,378,496
Since Jan. 1	$7,114,094	$5,778,400	$8,783,244

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE SIXES OF 1877.
NEW-YORK STATE SIXES of 1866.
UNITED STATES INSCRIBED FIVES of 1874.
UNITED STATES COUPON FIVES of 1874.
In amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Commercial News by the Bohemian.

The London Money market drain of bullion from the Bank of England continued on even a larger scale; the reported withdrawal since the date of the last return, amounting to no less than £592,000. An active demand for discount also sprang up at the Bank on the 30th. Under these circumstances, at the commencement of business on the 31st, the announcement went forth that the *minimum* rate of discount was advanced from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. The rise was regarded with general satisfaction, but did not stop the drain of gold, the withdrawals for that day amounting to £80,000. A fresh advance was considered certain in a short time, should the draw continue. The demand for Money at the Bank was extremely active, notwithstanding the advance of 1 ℔ cent. On the Stock Exchange, where loans had a day or two previously been done at 2½ ℔ cent., 5 ℔ cent. was demanded.

The *Times'* City Article says there is a belief that the Bank minimum will yet touch 5 per cent. The pressure, however, is likely to be more sharp than permanent.

It was supposed that specie remittances from America would be hastened by the pressure.

Foreign exchanges showed an advancing tendency.

Funds had been heavy but the effect of the Bank advance was only temporary and consols even improved after the announcement.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days added up 30,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were to exporters and speculators. The market opened firm at a slight improvement, principally upon the fair and middling qualities, but closed quiet, owing to the Bank of England advancing its rate of discount to 4 ℔ cent.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, and the market closed with an advancing tendency in the prices of goods and yarns, which, however, was checked by the advance in the Bank's rate of discount.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was dull.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour quiet but steady at 23s.@27s. Wheat quiet and easier, but quotations unchanged, red 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d., white 9s 9d.@11s. 6d. Corn firm and all qualities slightly higher; yellow 31s. 6d.@33.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision Market was quiet.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote: Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon firm, with a good demand. Lard quiet, but steady. Tallow firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes were quiet. Pots, 28s. 6d.@29s.; Pearls, 30s. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Resin firm; Common, 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 36s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 28s.@28s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London Market Breadstuffs were dull, but steady. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea was very firm. Rice quiet. Tallow, 58s. 9d.@59s. Pig Iron firm, at 61s. Linseed Oil, 27s. 6d.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday Afternoon.

The sales of Cotton, for the last two days, foot up 14,500 bales, 2,500 bales being on speculation and for export. The market opened quiet, with holders offering freely, but showing no disposition to press sales, and closed unchanged, but with an advancing tendency.

London, Thursday Afternoon.

Consols are at 94¼.

Breadstuffs—Steady.

Provisions—Quiet but steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American securities was dull.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

London, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Cobden left Paris on Tuesday, for the South of France.

Madrid, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Yesterday a considerable Moorish force attacked the right wing of the Spanish encampment, but were repulsed. The Spanish then made an attack on the Moorish lines, threw the Moors into disorder, and took their positions, which they maintained till the end of the fight. The Spanish artillery caused immense losses to the enemy—estimated at 2,000, while their own losses were but 200. The victory was complete.

The brother of the Emperor commands the Moors.

Le Nord says the encyclical letter was drawn up by the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, with the greatest secrecy.

Gen. Garibaldi arrived at Milan on the 28th from Como with his bride.

A Turin letter says that the military ties between Sardinia and Central Italy are very positively and openly being drawn closer, and they almost authorize the assertion that a military fusion is accomplished.

The question being discussed at Turin at the present time is how the *de facto* annexation will be effected, and it is thought most probable that the Deputies of Central Italy will meet first in their respective capitals, to decide whether they ought to take, as subjects of King Victor Emanuel, their places in the National Parliament at Turin. There can be no doubt their decision will be in the affirmative.

The Chamber of Commerce of Calais has thanked the Emperor of France for his project of commercial reform. The address says that the reduction of duty on cotton and thread employed in the manufacture of tulle can alone enable it to contend against foreign competition; but with this reduction the manufacturers are ready to accept the struggle.

The Hungarian Protestant deputation had left Vienna without obtaining an audience of the Emperor. His Majesty offered to admit to his presence two members of the deputation separately and as private individuals, but this was declined. The Hungarians demanded the restoration of all the rights and privileges of their Church, and will accept nothing else. If the Emperor complies, it would be tantamount to a confession that the Austrian policy for the last few years had completely failed. One side or the other must, in the end, give way, and a violent struggle is feared.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Stocks dull. Philadelphia State Fives 93; Reading Railroad 19¾; Morris Canal 52; Long Island Railroad 11½; Pennsylvania 39.

Sight Exchange on New-York par.

Markets by Telegraph.

Apalachicola, Saturday, Feb. 11.

Cotton—Sales to-day 500 bales; good middling, 11c.@11¼c.; sales of the week, 4,250 bales; receipts of the week, 6,000 bales. Stock, 41,500 bales. Sterling Exchange, 7@7½ ℔ cent. premium; do. with bills of lading, 6½@7 ℔ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ℔ cent. discount. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool, 1-2d.@17-32d.; do. New-York, 9-16 cent.; do. Eastern ports, 5-8 cent.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Flour dull and heavy; Ohio quoted nominally $5 37½. Wheat dull; Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 35@$1 45. Corn active; Yellow, 70c.@75c.; White dull at 70c.@72c. Pork steady; Mess, $17 50 @$18. Whisky firm and active at 25c., an advance of ½c.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Flour firm at $5 62½@$6. Wheat active at $1 40@$1 50 for white and $1 35@$1 36 for red. Corn dull; yellow 75c.@76c. Lard steady. Whisky advanced 1c.; sales at 23c.@25c.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Bulk Meats a shade higher. Mess Pork dull, but firm; sales at $17 50. Flour firm, at $5 65 for Superfine. Wheat quiet. Corn steady.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3	P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½	A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½	P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½	P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3	P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3	P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mail for the *Asia* will close on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 10 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
City of Manches'r	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Asia	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.
North Briton	Feb. 18	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Kangaroo	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Mar. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Prince Albert	Mar. 1	New-York	Galway.
Arago	Mar 3	New-York	Havre.
Glasgow	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
United Kingdom	Jan. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Kangaroo	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	Feb. 4	Galway	New-York
Arago	Feb. 7	Havre	New-York
Hungarian	Feb. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
Glasgow	Feb 8	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Feb. 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	Feb 11	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Feb. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Feb 18	Liverpool	New-York
America	Feb. 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES			
Granada	Feb. 18	New-York	N.O. & Ha.
Quaker City	Feb. 25	New-York	Havana.
Karnak	Mar. 3	New-York	Nas. & Ha.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Atlantic	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets.... 5 35 | Moon sets.... 2 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 48 | Gov. Island. 3 37 | Hell Gate.... 4 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; City of Manchester, Cumming, Glasgow, John G. Dale; Asia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Barks Ferris Lillito, Liverpool, Gillespie, Dean & Co.; Excelsior, Willard, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs M. Stewart, Dennison, Naples, ——; Emma, Hanfield, Para, E. L. Corning; Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co. Mowe, (Oldg.,) Jaburg, Kingston, Jam., Hennings & Gosling; Fellow Craft, Lane, St. John N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners M. A. Magee, Magee, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee. Laura Gertrude Campbell, Charleston, ——; Stella Maria, Taft, Halifax, Post & Small; Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; L. E. Johnson, Day, Newbern, Dibble & Bunce J. H. Burnett, Worth, Newbern, Dibble & Bunce; Smithsonian, Davis, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; E. C. Felton, Arnold, Charleston, W. B. Scranton; D. Faust, ——, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Lion, Taylor, Georgetown, ——; Parkersburgh, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Charlie and Willie, Hooper, Charleston, Metcalf & Duncan.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with cotton &c., to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool Jan. 11, with mdse. and 150 passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced heavy westerly weather. sprung bowsprit, &c.

Ship Hannah Crooker, Huntson, New-Orleans and the Bar Jan. 27, with cotton, &c, to Robson & Fosdick.

Bark Sarah Park, (of Bangor,) Pendleton, Johnson's Island, via Hampton Roads, Feb. 7, with guano to Saml. G. Reed & Co Feb 8 experienced a very heavy gale from N. E., with heavy rain, changing to S. E.

Bark St. Thomas, (Ham., packet,) Michelson, Pernambuco 38 ds., via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with sugar to Henry Eyre.

Bark Amanda, Bennis, Havana Feb. 4, with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co. Experienced heavy weather for last 5 ds.

Brig Mary E. Jones, Cook, Gibraltar Dec. 20, with fruit, &c., to Van Brunt & Slaght. The bark Pilot Fish, Hoyt, from Laguna, sailed for Trieste Dec. 19. Jan. 27, lat. 31 29, lon. 71 18, spoke and boarded schr. Peerless, of and from Baltimore for Barbados and procured a supply of provisions from her. Feb 1, at 5 A. M., lat. 37 45, lon. 74 20, had a heavy gale from N. N. E., with snow and hail, and a very heavy cross sea; shipped considerable water, but received no damage. Feb. 2, lat. 37, lon. 75 saw a yawl boat, bottom up, had white bottom with black gunwale, about 19 feet keel. Feb. 3, at 7 A. M., saw a vessel to windward dismasted, with a small sail set on the stump of the foremast. She was strg. to southward. Same time saw a topsail schooner close to her, and we did not beat up to her.

Brig J. M. Sawyer. (of Damariscotta,) Bradley, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. Luling. Experienced heavy S. E. and N. N. W. gales; sustained some damage.

Brig Capella, (of Providence,) Head, St. John, P. R., Jan. 26, with molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Thomas Tileston, Morse, Havana 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. N. Spofford.

Schr. Elijah Sheddon, White, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton to B. Blossom & Son. Feb. 11, lat. 37 06, lon. 74 27, fell in with the sloop Fidelity, Pettit, of Babylon, L. I., from Chincoteague for New-York, with a load of clams, in a sinking condition, having been blown off in the late gale. Took from her Capt. T. and two men, (the entire crew,) badly frostbitten, and brought them to this port.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Peterson, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton to B. Blossom & Son and Darcy & Hyman. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage; lost foresail and forebcom.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Treworgy, Jacksonville 21 ds., with yellow pine to ——. Has experienced heavy N. N. W. gales, with tremendous seas.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Rue, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell. Has lost foretop, mast, jibboom, and stove bulwarks.

Schr. Adda, (of Milwaukee,) Nickerson, Maracaibo 40 ds., with fustic to Peter Paria. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. John H. Williams, Wesley, Port Mahon, Del., 2 ds., with corn to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. D. Ellis, Robins, James River, Va., with corn for Providence.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, Charleston, with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Robert Mowe, (Br.,) Holmes, St. George, N. B., 18 ds., with laths to H. J. and C. A. De Wolff.

N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Ryder, Norfolk 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Cactus, Russell, Tampico 21 ds., with hides, &c., to George W. Vanstavoren.

Brig M. T. Ellsworth, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 21 ds., with potatoes to Hyde & Duryee.

Schr. Asa Eldridge, Button, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Pauline, Jones, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—During the day from N. to N. E.

Sailed.

Ship Grotto, for New-Orleans, Barks James Smith, for Marseilles; Ann E Grant, for Richmond; Express, for Havana; Lebra, Crooker, for do. Brigs Princess Royal, (Br.,) for Bermuda; Gulnare, ——.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14—Arr. bark Louisa, from Cuba; Neapolitan brig Jeffrardo, from Palermo; brig Model, from Trinidad. Below—Bark Margaret, from Pernambuco Jan 15. Left in port bark J. A. Hazard, ldg. for New-York. The bark Leander, of Mystic, had been condemned, and sold at auction for 950 milreas. The bark Grapeshot had arrived from Rio de Janeiro in distress. She had lost foretopmast and received other damage, and would be surveyed.

BOSTON, Feb. 14—Ship Cromwell has arrived at this port from Calcutta. Spoke 13th inst., lat. 41 7, lon. 68 56, schr. Hardscrabble, from Rockland for New-York, with loss of rudder, anchors, sails, &c., and stove under the counter; wanted to be taken in tow.

APALACHICOLA, Feb. 11—Arr. ship Kate Sweetland and schr. Ralph Post, from Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 14—Arr. ship Cromwell, Adams, Calcutta; barks Dacotah, Besse, Apalachicola; Argean, Crosley, New-Orleans; Howland, Crowell, Charleston; brig Faustina, Berry, Rio de Janeiro; steamer City of New-York, Boggs, Philadelphia; schr. Barton, Haskins, Aux Cayes.

Off Highland Light, Cape Cod, steamer William Jenkins, from Baltimore for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Holland, from Curacoa, that went ashore near Barnegat on the 7th inst., was got off this morning, at 3 o'clock, by Capt. John A. Brown, after throwing overboard 9,000 bushels salt. The vessel is in good condition and perfectly tight, not having made a drop of water since leaving the beach. There is some 2,000 bushels salt still in her, with a quantity of wood. A portion of the divi-divi and wood was dischd. into a lighter. She was towed to the City, this morning, by steamtug Achilles, Capt. Hennessy.

The pilot boat Ezra Nye, now below, on the 10th inst., off Montauk, during the gale, had both gaffs carried away, and sails blown to pieces. They have, however, been temporarily repaired and is doing service.

The ship Endymion, reported burnt in the Mersey on the 31st ult, had a cargo of 1 150 tons weight, and 750 tons measurement goods. The E. was built at Boston in 1856, 1,327 tons register, rated A 1, and was owned by Howland & Frothingham, of New-York. Insured in Wall-st. for $75 000.

The ship Isaac Webb was, this morning, taken on the large sectional dock for examination.

Disaster to the Schr. Mary Ann and Caroline.—Boston, Feb. 14.—The schr. Mary Ann and Caroline, from Elizabethport for Boston, sprung a leak on the 10th inst. off Cape Cod, and sunk. The captain and crew were picked up by the schr. Judge Tanney, from New-York, and brought here.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 11.—The contractors have succeeded in getting the schr. Woodbine off the Beach, and a steamer left to day to tow her to this port.

Spoken, &c.

G. W. Packer—brig, from Boston for Cape Haytien, Jan. 25, lat. 30, lon. 70 20.

Ida—Br. brig, of Walton, N. S., from Richmond for Halifax, Feb. 11, Sandy Hook brng. N. by W. 180 miles.

John W. Miner—schr., Berry, from Apalachicola for Boston, Feb. 1, off Carrysford Reef.

Foreign Ports.

At St. John, P. R., Jan. 26, brig Kineo, for Norfolk, wtg.

At Tampico, Jan. 24, schr. Red Fox, ldg. for New-Orleans.

[PER BOHEMIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Jan. 20, Burdett Hart, at Cadiz; 27th, Almer and Hameson, at Havre; 28th, Harvest Queen, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New Orleans—Jan. 27, Marmion, at Queenstown; 29th, J. Jeans and Centurion, at Liverpool; 30th, S. E. Smith and W. F. Storer, at do.

Arrived from Mobile—Jan. 29, Emerald Isle and Sir John Manleville, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Jan 27, Queen of the Fleet and Eva, from the Clyde; 29th, London, from Deal; Wm. Tapscott, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Jan. 26, Eagle, from Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

The Cornelius Grinnell, from London for New-York, put into Queenstown on the 28th, leaky, &c.

The Bee, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, put into Plymouth on the 30th, with loss of sails.

Liverpool—Feb. 2, arr. Ben Nevis, from Mobile.